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Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1860.

TREASON ITEMS.

Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney have fallen into the hands of the Charleston rioters, as everybody expected they would. They will now have to be taken back by broadsides, at the expense of the United States.

The Treason Commissioners from South Carolina had an interview with the President and his Cabinet, yesterday, and demanded the immediate removal of all troops from the vicinity of Charleston. The result of the interview has not transpired.

Meanwhile, the monstrous pranks of the Administration have run the public credit into the ditch, and the unheard-of spectacle is offered to the world if a wealthy and prosperous nation unable to borrow $5,000,000 to pay the salaries of its public servants. Yesterday the bids for the above loan were opened at the Treasury Department, and it was found that less than $2,500,000 had been subscribed at an average rate of *twelve per cent. interest!*

What next? We are getting use to these things, but we do wonder what the next thing will be. Let them mortgage the public buildings, sell the portrait of Washington, and close out the stock.

MORE PATCH WORK.

"Break all your dishes, madam, and I'll mend 'em as good as new—mend 'em so they'll break in another place next time." So vociferated an ancient pedler of patent cement before the days of Spaldings' Prepared Glue. Break up your present Union, gentlemen; smash your Constitution to flinders and we'll fix them up again on a new plan within ninety days—fix them so they won't break in the same places very soon. So exclaim a new gang of government tinkers at Washington, of whom Mr. Breckinridge seems to be tinker-in-chief. We refer the reader to an exposition of their plans from our Washington correspondent, elsewhere in this paper. It does not seem to have entered the heads of these parties that the people of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa are *perfectly satisfied* with the Union as it exists, and with the Constitution as our fathers made it. They love the national flag, they are reasonably proud of the American eagle, they are unalterably attached to "*E Pluribus Unum*," and they are far readier to show their strength in *preserving* these things than in pulling them to pieces to accommodate Mr. Breckinridge's genius for patch-work.

The Melee at Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

The Senate Committee of Thirteen voted on a large number of propositions yesterday, but were unable to agree upon anything. I have it from reliable authority that the Committee will be unable to make a report. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

The news of the evacuation of Fort Moultrie reached here to-day, and created great excitement.

Well informed persons say the movement is a good one. Fort Sumpter commands Fort Moultrie, and is impregnable, while the latter is not. Moultrie is also a mere shell, while the other side are jubilant.

It is reported that Secretary Floyd is to be indicted for malfeasance in office, and that Gen. Scott will succeed him as Secretary of War. The change would be a good one. Mr. Floyd is reported to be nearly crazy.

In the Treasury Department no fraud has so far been discovered.

The President's message, relative to secession movements, will be sent in on Monday. Senator Benjamin of La. will open the discussion.

The Committee of Thirty-three will be unable to report. The proposition of Mr. Crittenden of Mass. to admit New Mexico with slavery, is unfavorably regarded by Republicans generally.

The opinion gains ground that Lincoln's Administration will be opposed by force, but those who favor it have said too much in the newspapers about the matter. People when seriously meditating an outrage of that kind, do not talk a great deal about it.

One of the South Carolina Commissioners says unless the Government shows a willingness to reinforce the garrison at Fort Moultrie, he will assume the presumption that reinforcements are not moved for the purpose of strengthening the federal government.

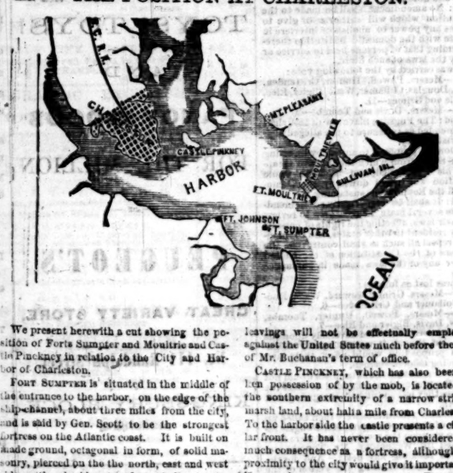
We trust Congress will see at once the importance of instituting an inquiry into the question which has been made of any arms or ammunition since the election, that the public may speedily know what light will attach to the transaction. Secrecy on this occasion would be quietest. Such a resolution, we believe, was offered by Mr. Delano, of Massachusetts, a few days since, but in consequence of the objection of the Georgia delegation, its consideration was postponed. General disposition throughout the country to the delegation to prevent this inquiry justifies the suspicion that it would bring out information with which the whole nation is deeply concerned.

Gov. Hicks Still Refuses to Convene the Legislature.

[From the Baltimore American 26th.]

We are authorized by the Committee, composed of Hon. W. H. Dorsey, Wright, W. H. Thomas, C. Jenkins and Judge Legrand, to state that they waited on Governor Hicks yesterday night, and urged upon him the strong reasons for convoking the Legislature without delay, but his Excellency refused to yield his opinion as to the necessity of calling that body, declaring that it was his duty to await the action of Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia. Until their Legislatures had met he was opposed to calling together the Legislature. He was unwilling to believe that he would call it in any event, unless on that question he reserved for future decision.

THE POSITION AT CHARLESTON.



We present herewith a cut showing the position of Forts Sumpter and Moultrie and Castle Pinckney in relation to the City and Harbor of Charleston.

Fort Sumpter is situated in the middle of the entrances to the harbor, on the edge of the ship-channel, about three miles from the city, and is said by Gen. Scott to be the strongest fortress on the Atlantic coast. It is built on made ground, octagonal in form, of solid masonry, pierced on the the north, east and west sides with a double row of portholes for the heaviest guns, and on the south or land side, in addition to openings for guns, loop-holed for musketry, and is bomb proof. The armament of Fort Sumpter consists of 140 guns, many of them being the formidable ten-inch "Columbiads," which throw either shot or shell, and which have a fearful range. There is also a large amount of artillery stores, consisting of upward of 300 pounds of powder, and a proportionate quantity of shot and shell. The wharf or landing is on the south side, and is of course exposed to a cross-fire from the openings on that side.

Fort Moultrie is an enclosed water battery, about one mile north-east of Fort Sumpter, having a front on the south, or water side, of about 200 feet, and a depth of about 240 feet. It is built with salient and re-entering angles on all sides, and is admirably adapted for defence, either from the attack of a storming party, or by regular approaches. The outer and inner walls are of brick, capped with stone, and filled with earth, making a solid wall 15 or 16 feet in thickness. The height of the wall, from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet, is twenty feet. The ditch is from twelve to fifteen feet wide at the base, and fifteen feet deep. The work on the south side is nearly finished. The counterscarp is substantially built of plank, and spread with turf. The glacis is composed of sand and covered with layers of loam and turf, all of which are kept firmly in place by the additions of sections of plank nailed to uprights sunk in the sand, and cross each other at right angles—making squares of about ten feet each. The purpose of the glacis, which is an inclined plane, is to expose an attacking party to the fire of the guns—which are so placed as to sweep it from the crest of the counterscarp to the edge of the beach. Inasmuch as its guns have been spiked and dismantled, it is unnecessary to go into the question of its armament. Whatever it contained is now in the hands of the enemies of the United States, but it is safe to presume that Col. Anderson's leavings will not be effectually employed against the United States much before the end of Mr. Buchanan's term of office.

Castle Pinckney, which has also been taken possession of by the mob, is located on the southern extremity of a narrow strip of marsh land, about halfa mile from Charleston. To the harbor side the castle presents a circular front. It has never been considered of much consequence as a fortress, although its proximity to the city would give it importance, if properly armed and garrisoned. There are about 15 guns mounted on the parapet; the majority of them 18 and 24-pounders. Some "Columbiads" are, however, within the walls. There are also supplies of powder, shot and shell. The Castle has been garrisoned during the present crisis by two watchmen, who have charge of the harbor light! It is not supposed that the two lamplighters offered any considerable resistance to the besieging force.

MAJOR ANDERSON.

We subjoin in this connection the following biographical sketch of the commander of Fort Sumpter from a late number of the New York *Leader*:

"Major Anderson is now about fifty-six years old, and was born in Kentucky, entering the Military Academy from that State, and graduating with distinction on June 30th, 1825. He received his first military commission when he was promoted to a first lieutenancy in 1833, and made a captain by brevet in 1838 for gallantry and successful strategy in the war against the Florida Indians. At that time he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of captain—the captaincy itself not coming until the 30th of June, 1841, his present rank of Major only reaching him last year.

"Major Anderson has also performed a large amount of the staff duty required to the service a few years since, and before it was made distinct from duty in the line. He acted as Assistant Inspector of the Illinois Volunteers, serving with distinction in the Black Hawk War in 1832. He was Assistant Instructor and Instructor of Artillery at the Military Academy for the years 1835-'37, and was Aide-de-camp to Major-General Scott in 1838.

"During the Mexican War the Major endured all the labors and dangers of the campaign, being engaged in the fiercest assault on the enemy's works at Molina del Rey, and receiving a brevet majority for gallant and meritorious conduct in that action. Major Anderson has also performed more than the ordinary amount of duty in the recruiting service, and other than those bestowed by the War Department.

His last service, previous to his taking command of Fort Moultrie, was as a member of the commission ordered last summer, by Congress, to inquire into the Ordnance Department at the West Point Military Academy. The labors of that commission, in which Mr. Anderson performed his part, have already been laid before Congress.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Three C's and the Three R's—The Real Purposes Disclosed—Your Eyes—Scheme for Forming a Central Confederacy of the Border Slave and the Border Free States.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1860.

Henry Clay's invariable prescription, warranted to cure all political ills, was three C's to-wit: conciliation, compromise and conciliation. But the three-C medicine is not strong enough for the present phase of the disease; and the Southern doctors are prescribing Revolution, Reconstruction and Reconciliation. Just break up the Union, "read it from turret to foundation;" then rebuild it, putting in new material and leaving out some of the old timbers, and lastly, reconcile the people of the Free States to the new order of things. "Adjustment" was the favorite phrase when I came here a few weeks ago, but I scarcely hear it mentioned in slave-holding circles at this time. Reconstruction is now the talismanic word. It means to pull down and rebuild. The Constitution is to be remodelled. A new theory of government must be taught by it. It must be purged of its Jeffersonian radicalism, and filled with wholesome Calhounism. The idea of the equality of man must be eradicated, and the divinity of Slavery must replace it. The subjugation of the American people now must be described of "persons" in the Constitution, must hereafter be designated as "property" in that instrument. The right of the majority to enslave the minority must be recognized. In short, we must have a new Constitution that will make human bondage its corner stone, and supporting property in man its chief buttress.

The slaveholders have become convinced that the Free States will ratify no amendment to the Constitution recognizing slaves as property, and guaranteeing slavery in the Territories. With less than these concessions they are resolved not to remain in the Union. The repeal of the personal liberty bills, and compensation for fugitive slaves rescued by force are to them bagatelles, of no value, not worth the ink that will record the repeal of the one or the enactment of the other. Let not Western men be deceived by the idle clamor about personal liberty bills and escaping fugitives. The Cotton States care nothing for them. They are shooting at larger game; they are playing for higher stakes. Their order for Major Anderson to leave the Fort, or remove him, Gen. Scott will throw up his commission. The majority of the officers of the army will do the same, and openly declare that their allegiance against the President, who coolly would permit a brave brother officer to be sacrificed in the service of the Union by a mob of Secessionists.

Anderson being in possession of Fort Sumpter, and having about three hundred men, including the laborers, artillery &c., that he has on hand the post lion against all the Secessionists in the Union.

The Richmond *Enquirer* and *Examiner* are constantly urging upon Virginians to capture Washington Gov. Letcher, however, says that no such expedition shall leave the Old Dominion with the flag of the Confederate States, and commands its regular military forces.

The same is the opinion of Gov. Hicks, regarding Maryland. There are ten thousand men in the District capable of bearing arms, not one hundred of whom sympathize with the seceders. General Scott declared yesterday that he could muster 20,000 troops, if he would put himself in uniform and head our mobs to defend the Capitol.

Another Shipment of Arms to the South.

[From the N. Y. Eve. Post, 26th.]

We understand, upon competent authority, that five hundred cases of muskets, from the Harvilet Arsenal, opposite Troy, have been shipped to this city, and put on board the steamer Florida, for Savannah.

The refusal of the President to take any steps to reinforce the garrison at Fort Moultrie justifies the presumption that these arms are not moved for the purpose of strengthening the federal government.

We trust Congress will see at once the importance of instituting an inquiry into the question which has been made of any arms or ammunition since the election, that the public may speedily know what light will attach to the transaction. Secrecy on this occasion would be quietest. Such a resolution, we believe, was offered by Mr. Delano, of Massachusetts, a few days since, but in consequence of the objection of the Georgia delegation, its consideration was postponed. General disposition throughout the country to the delegation to prevent this inquiry justifies the suspicion that it would bring out information with which the whole nation is deeply concerned.

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THE CITY.

The Art Exhibition. The rooms are still being liberally visited, and the tickets for the Drawing are selling rapidly.

Runaway.—A steed attached to a sleigh had a match against time down Wells street yesterday, and demolished a buggy near the bridge. Nobody was hurt.

Law Intelligence.—We would call attention to the decision of Judge Drummond in another column in relation to promissory notes, drawn payable with exchange, which takes views in direct opposition to the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, given by us a few days since.

The Printers' Festival.—The Chicago Typographical Union give their Ninth Annual Festival, at the Briggs House, on Thursday evening, January 17th, the anniversary of the Birthday of Franklin. They always have a good time, and are in a fair way to achieve no less on this occasion.

The Glass Foot.—Every lady declares, and we second the motion, that the "glass foot" is just what was needed to give the final touch of perfection to the Sewing Machine. It is a charming improvement, and is attached only to the Wheeler & Wilson machine, which will act it just *a foot* ahead of all competition.

Mail Closings.—In the closing of mails at the Chicago Post Office, the following changes have been made, to-wit: The morning mail for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad now closes at 9:30 A. M., and the evening mail for the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad now closes at 6:30 P. M.

Chicago Merchants' Association.—The Chicago Merchant's Association will hold a special meeting at the usual place on Saturday Evening, December 29th at 7 o'clock. All members are earnestly requested to be present, as important business will be under consideration. Members elect of the next Legislature are specially invited.

M. Ladd, Sec'y.

New Religious Weekly.—A new religious weekly, the organ of the New School Presbyterians, is to be immediately commenced in this city, to be called the *Presbyterian Recorder*. Its editorial staff will be the city pastors of that denomination, and its publication is in competent and excellent hands. This influential and very numerous body will be the gainers of a first class religious weekly, as it can but become in the hands of those enlisted to carry the enterprise onward to success.

A Woman Missing.—Very serious anxiety is felt by her friends for the safety of Mrs. McDonald, a lady about 41 years of age, who left her residence, corner of Front and Elizabeth streets, in the West Division on Monday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, to visit a sick acquaintance on the corner of Reuben and Kinzie streets. After leaving the sick friend, in the terrible snow storm of the night, nothing whatever has been seen or heard of her.

Tenth Ward Temperance Lecture.—The Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., the well known editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, will address this organization on temperance on Monday evening next, the 31st inst., at 7 o'clock precisely, in Edwards' Chapel, corner of South Halsted and Harrison streets. The reputation of the speaker as a scholar and lecturer will be sufficient to draw a crowded house. During the evening, officers will be elected for the ensuing quarter. All are earnestly invited. Bear it in mind—7 o'clock.

John B. Gough's Lecture To-night.—The last opportunity to hear this most interesting and instructive lecture on Temperance is now offered our citizens. He will address the Young Mens' Christian Association at Metropolitan Hall, this (Saturday) evening. By special request, he will incorporate in this lecture his most eloquent Apostrophe to Cold Water, which none but John B. Gough can deliver. Secure your tickets early; they may be found at all the book and music stores, and at Knowles' shoe store, under the Hall. This is the only opportunity to hear Mr. Gough during his present visit.

Whisky Did It.—Another victim to one of the Devil's liveliest batteries was added to the list in the Coroner's keeping, by the inquest on the body of a poor inebriate named Henry McDonald, who died suddenly at his wretched home, No. 17 Hubbard street yesterday morning. Two ricketty chairs, an old table, and a dilapidated stove were the only articles of furniture in the house. There was no food nor fuel in the house, in fact nothing but liquor. The wife of the deceased was in a state of drunken stupor during the inquest, and was unable to give any information as to her husband's death. The whole work, however, bore the maker's card in large letters, and the jury returned their verdict accordingly. This is only the fourth death of the kind in less than half as many weeks.

A Conjunction of "Sewing Machines"—Charitable, Creditable and Happy.—We looked in upon a convention of busy-bees at No. 115 Lake street, last evening, at the spacious rooms of Messrs. W. B. Young & Co., of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company. The meeting was that of ladies of the Unitarian Societies, at work for the sufferers in Kansas. An invitation has been generously extended by Messrs. Y. & Co. to the ladies of our several religious denominations to avail themselves of their rooms, operators and machines, in turn, for this purpose. It is nobly conceived, and the ladies will second the purpose generously. This of last evening was the first of the series.

New Steam Vessels for Chicago.—At Manitowoc two first-class steamers are being built at that place, for Capt. Goodrich, of this city. The first is a screw steamer, to take the place of the Ogontz, and her dimensions are as follows: Length, 105 feet; breath at load line 20 feet; on deck, 28 feet; Depth of hold, 11 feet; burthen about 450 tons. This boat is to be launched about the middle of May.

The second is a side-wheel boat to take the place of the Huron. The dimensions are: Length, 150 feet; beam, 25 1-2 feet; depth of hold 10 feet; burthen about 837 tons.

Her cabin is to be finished in the style of the steamer Comet, and she will be fitted up with a liberal regard to comfort and elegance. According to the terms of contract, she is to be completed by the middle of March, when she will be towed to Milwaukee to receive her machinery. The Propeller is intended for the Chicago and Green Bay line, and the steamer will probably run the route from Milwaukee to Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

The Death of Col. E. J. Hamilton.—A meeting of the Chicago bar was held yesterday at the Chicago Law Institute, to take action and pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Col. E. J. Hamilton Judge J. M. Wilson was called to preside, and J. F. Clarkson, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

In taking the chair, Judge Wilson referred in appropriate and feeling terms to the deceased, of whom he remarked:

"He was among the first with whom I became acquainted in this city. At that time he was Clerk of the Circuit Court, then held in an old building on Lake street. I came here with Justice Butterfield, and we went to the Court House to see how legal business was carried on in this city. Judge Breese, now on the bench of the Supreme Court, was the Judge, and Col. Hamilton was the Clerk. He was also elected Recorder of this county, and in fact held all the county offices in the gift of the people. He was a gentleman remarkable in many particulars—of very high notions as a gentleman, and of unusual sympathies.

Judge Manierre, Judge Morris, and S. Ashton, Esq., followed in deserved eulogies upon the deceased.

In pursuance of a motion passed at an earlier stage of the meeting, the Chair appointed the Honor, Judge Manierre, Judge Morris and E. C. Larned, Esq., a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Mr. Ashton moved that the members of the bar attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, after which the meeting adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee.

The remains of Col. Hamilton were attended to their last resting place yesterday afternoon by a large escort of the Masonic Fraternity, and a cortege of citizens.

The Burch Divorce Case.

It will be received with very general satisfaction by our readers, and especially by the friends of both parties, in this most painful and unfortunate affair, the intelligence that from present promise, and by results already attained in that direction, the whole matter at issue in the late Burch Divorce Case, is to be taken from the Courts, and by competent and candid consideration of the rights and interests of both, adjusted by negotiation and compromise. The arrangement already consummated, stays midway the hearing in progress for a day or two past at Joliet, before Judge Norton, on the *Habeas Corpus*, brought at suit of Mrs. Burch for the custody of the two children.

This hearing was to have terminated last evening, but we are happy to learn that in this city yesterday afternoon a compromise and parties were agreed upon by which one of the children, the youngest daughter, Harriet Corning Burch, is given to the mother; the eldest, Mary W. Burch, remaining in the home of her father.

As we have stated, from this beginning of adjustment, is promised a final and private settlement of the whole affair, without a repitition of the painful notoriety won for the same in a public trial, and yet without prejudice to the rights of those most keenly interested. Our public will be glad to dismiss the melancholy case from the prominence it has occupied, and in the rush of other events allow a veil to fall upon a social drama which can scarcely a parallel, if any, in the annals of modern society.

The child, Harriet, aged two years and a-half, was given into its mother's keeping in this city yesterday. The elder daughter is nearly twelve years old. The intelligence of this very satisfactory consummation and avoidance of further litigation on this branch of the case was telegraphed to Joliet and stayed proceedings there before the final arguments set for this evening.

A TIMELY REVIEW OF OUR HISTORY.

Rev. Dr. Tiffany's Lecture on Webster.

One of the most timely and effective lectures of the present lecture season, was delivered last evening at Metropolitan Hall, by Rev. Dr. H. Tiffany, who has recently assumed the pastorate of the Clark street M. E. Church in this city. One of the most able and eloquent of our resident clergymen, there is that in the present aspect of our national affairs, which gave to his effort of last evening a force and strength unusual in the lecture room, and the occasion will long be remembered by the large audience at Metropolitan Hall. The lecturers theme was "Webster." Nothing could be more appropriate to the present crisis than the able and eloquent presentation and reproduction of the great statesman's vindication of the Constitution, and appeal for the perpetuity of the Union.

We present portions of the lecture, in the speaker's own words, particularly where in a most impressive manner he recalled the utterances of Webster.

This is the 28th day of December. There is trouble in the land. In New England they are opening a grave for the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill. In Carolina they are plotting treason. Has the spirit of liberty departed with Ralph Farnam? Has disruption put its gag with the flames of Fort Moultrie? Has the Union lost its power to compel? Is the past—to wake its spirit—to call up its dead, that they may live again before us, warn us by their experience, cheer us by their counsels.

The year 1832 was a disastrous one in American history. The great statesmen of the Republic had then ceased to stand live. The brightlights of the Confederacy were extinguished—as Calhoun, and Clay, and Webster followed, in quick succession to the tomb.

Each had his own especial gifts and work, and each accomplished it. Calhoun, with unerring eye planned out the future which the South is now accomplishing. Clay by his ruling compromises of layed is consummation until now. While Webster laid down the laws in exposition of the Constitution which alone can enslave us, and breathed into our hearts the love of Union, which will keep us one forever. We come to night to ask of him—and he will not answer—may the Union rest, let us look at his character, and his history.

Webster's early opportunities for education were very scant. He was often sent three miles to school in mid-winter. When young his indefatigable labor already marked him for superiority. He had never aspired to a college education, but after he entered one he made rapid progress. Here he was always the classical he could not make a declamation, as he could not command sufficient resolution. Yet his address to the class of 1801 was a model of its kind. In after years when speaking in public there was a grace in his manner and a fire in his eye which always brought him admirers. After nine years of patient toil and study he was admitted to the bar. He always had a desire to mingle with political associations. It is the glory of most great men to excel in one department. Rarely does the world reach an exhibition of the characteristics combined in one man as were possessed by Webster. As a lawyer he always prosecuted his subject as though glancing down upon it from an elevation. He always opened the case with language of perfect simplicity, but as he proceeded to argue he became truly eloquent, and seldom failed to carry conviction with him. What Gordian knots he could not untie he rent in twain. The skill and compactness with which he presented his argument was admirable. Another admirable feature was his remarkable power of condensation. As an orator, he combined in himself the manner of Burke and the style of Demosthenes. No one ever spoke to the court as Webster did. There was a sense of power in his language suggestive of still greater power. As a statesman, no American but Alexander Hamilton has been his equal in comparison with him. When he entered the Senate he took an oath to support the Constitution—but that oath, to his mind, meant the preservation of the Union. That oath he never violated. He had heard the threats of secession and disunion which have been re-echoed in our days, and he had met them. He had met the fatal title which threatened the Union, and on the 7th of March, 1840, he uttered the following weighty and patriotic admonitions:

Mr. President, I should prefer to have heard from every member on this floor declarations of opinion that the Union could never be dissolved, than the declaration of opinion by a majority of this body, that in any case, under the pressure of any misunderstood grievance, such a dissolution was possible. I hear with distress and anguish the word "Secession." Secession! Peaceable Secession!! Sir, never since the waters were gathered together in their channels, was witnessed on the face of the earth a more extraordinary phenomenon! Never before did the fountains of the great deep without rushing the surface! Who is so foolish as to expect to see any such thing? Who so blind as not to perceive that, by resolving in harmony round a common center, and expecting to see them quit their places and fly off in one direction, we must look for the speedy disorganization of the system, and the destruction of the materials which compose it? In the case before us, a thousand dollars was the sum payable; the exchange. His interest was in the payment in the principal sum and it was not the loss on that account, an agreement to pay a fixed sum. If a note be payable in gold, payable "with interest" and a suit be brought on it before the amount of the verdict or judgment is not a mere matter of computation, but proof must be introduced of the rate of interest in England, and the amount of the verdict or judgment after the interest proof is made, is greater or less, depending upon the fact whether the verdict is rendered to-day, or next week or next year, the amount of interest increasing regularly by effux of time; but when the proof is in, and the time counted then the amount becomes a matter of fact. So when the proof as to exchange is in, and the time fixed then also the amount is a matter of computation. In the one case the principal amount and the rate and, fixed by evidence, controls and determines the verdict or judgment; and in the other. If this suit was brought in the courts of this State, being a note payable in New York, the plaintiff would be entitled to the rate of interest would have to be ascertained, but only from the time of the note fixed by evidence in the Court or jury, of the law of New York as to interest. It would not be till then that the amount would be a matter of computation.

This Court, therefore would adhere to the view that it had always taken of this point, till overruled by the Supreme Court of the United States, that an instrument of the kind described was a promissory note. It was a commercial question, and as a Court was not bound to follow a decision of the Supreme Court of this State on this branch of the law; the decision of which in this ruling was contrary to the opinion of the whole mercantile community as shown by their uniform practice, and contrary to the general thought, to the general opinion of the profession.

Law School of the University of Chicago.—The winter term commences on the 3d of January. An effort will be made at the evening term to give increased interest to all the exercises of the School. There will be three daily lectures or examinations, moot courts twice in a week, and historical debates. Every facility will be afforded for a thoro gh training in the science and practice of Law, as well as in elocution and extemporaneous speaking.

Those whose engagements forbid a full attendance on the exercises of the School, or who desire to pursue a course of study, will be assigned special topics for investigation. Examinations will be held at 10½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Free to all.

Services as usual in the free church of the Holy Communion, corner of Monroe street, by Rev. Dr. Bishop, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Rev. Prof. Sturtevant, of Illinois College, will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Wabash and Indiana streets, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

Divine service in the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Monroe street, between Clark and Wells, every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

He was among the first with whom I became acquainted in this city. At that time he was Clerk of the Circuit Court, then held in an old building on Lake street. I came here with Justice Butterfield, and we went to the Court House to see how legal business was carried on in this city. Judge Breese, now on the bench of the Supreme Court, was the Judge, and Col. Hamilton was the Clerk. He was also elected Recorder of this county, and in fact held all the county offices in the gift of the people. He was a gentleman remarkable in many particulars—of very high notions as a gentleman, and of unusual sympathies.

Judge Manierre, Judge Morris, and S. Ashton, Esq., followed in deserved eulogies upon the deceased.

In pursuance of a motion passed at an earlier stage of the meeting, the Chair appointed the Honor, Judge Manierre, Judge Morris and E. C. Larned, Esq., a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Mr. Ashton moved that the members of the bar attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, after which the meeting adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee.

The remains of Col. Hamilton were attended to their last resting place yesterday afternoon by a large escort of the Masonic Fraternity, and a cortege of citizens.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

GOLD WATCH LOST—Lost on Lake street, between the bridges and Clark street, or on Clark street between Lake and Indiana street, yesterday, a Gold Watch with open face and white enamel dial. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at GOSS & CO.'S, No. 12 North Clark street. dec29t1

ADDRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT, with a good run of business, on Lake street, to be disposed of in consequence of absence of one of the firm. Inquire every moderate. Appl. to Post Office Box 2618, Chicago. dec29t1

TO RENT—Those two first-class three story Brick Houses on Prairie Avenue, just north of Old street, with swelling front and good cellar, each containing 8 rooms, in fine view of the lake; hot and cold water, &c. Inquire at 40 Van Buren street. dec26-t2to2w

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! 40 CENTS PER CAN.

We are now selling A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters at Forty Cents per can, in our quantity. Five Centers in will be charged where bills are clear paid on single cans. Under-accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention.

H. SANBORN, Fruit Dealer 119 Randolph st.

BERRY'S REVOLVING BALL TUTEIRE IRONS, patented Nov. 9 h, 1858, never burn out, save one-third of the coal ordinarily used, and enables the workman to diminish and confine his Fir to a limited space, or to increase and spread it as occasion requires. An article that every Blacksmith in the country should use. A. L. CUMMINGS, Agent, No. 63 Wells street. dec22t1

LOST.—On the evening of the 28th instant,

A BAY MARE,

About four years old, strayed from stable on the above night. Had on only a halter and was noticed to wear in her fore legs. Whoever will return her to

No. 41 Blue Island Avenue,

To the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded.

DR. MATTHEW,
No. 41 Blue Island avenue.

dec29t1

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!

A splendid assortment of Gents' and Ladies' Skates just received and for sale for

Illinois Money at Par,

At 148 Lake street. C. A. FATON.

dec16t10-10-dec31

Ciacinnati, Hamilton County, State of Ohio.—Be it known, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally came John Lee, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he had been suffering with Chronic Diarrhœa for the past two years, and had consulted, and received prescriptions for his case from all the principal physicians in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, but all to no effect, as he transcended no relief. At last he was induced to a mere trial of Brown's Hygeian Panacea (as he had been assured, and good music provided), which in part is expected to be one of the most pleasant entertainments of the season.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7 be o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 3 till 5 o'clock.

Admission—Dress Circle 75 cents; Second Circle, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $6.00.

Miss Ada and Emma Webb,

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF BEAUTY AND BEAST,

Crowded Houses! Dixie Land Triumphant!!

Saturday, Dec. 29th, 5th night of the brilliant Fairy Musical Extravaganza, entitled

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

With Gorgeous Scenery Magical Effects

Received rapturously by large audiences with

UNIVERSAL DELIGHT.

Miss Ada Webb as Beauty.
Myers, McVicker, Dillon, Mrs. Myers and Miss Wren, in prominent characters.

The most popular melody of the day, DIXIE LAND, received with cheers and nightly encores.

The performance to conclusion with the effective Domestic Drama

GOOD FOR EVIL.

Miss Emma Webb as Mrs. Claremont.

ANNIVERSARY OF

FRANKLIN'S BIRTH.

Ninth Annual Ball and Banquet

OF THE

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION,

AT THE

BRIGGS HOUSE.

Thursday Evening, January 17, 1861.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

ALFRED M. TALLEY ..... President.

W. H. Goodhue, M. Horrish, O. Meader,
F. P. DeBerard, W. Y. Scott, C. W. Sherman,
J. W. Woodland, G. C. Perkins, C. W. Spencer,
Wm. H. Medill, W. Canada, Thos. Hoskins,
W. J. Johnson, Judson Graves, Fred. Vogt.

Tickets can be procured of any member of the Committee of Arrangements, at the office of the Tribune, Times, Post, Herald and Journal, and at the office of the Briggs House.

Tickets, $5 each, for the Banquet, Ball, Carriages, &c.; half tickets (to either Banquet or Ball), $3.

Only a limited number of tickets will be issued at each of the above offices.

Tickets to Ladies $3, for the Banquet, Ball, Carriages, &c.; half tickets (to either Banquet or Ball), $2.

dec26-d3t

GRAND CALICO DRESS BALL at Madame Aberteroy's Assembly Room, on Monday Evening, December 31st. Every lady is expected to appear in a calico dress. A supper programme has been arranged, and good music provided. Tickets $1 per couple for the night.

dec29t3

THE BALL OF THE SEASON.

The First Union Ball of the Tallors' Chartered Trade will be held at Metropolitan Hall on Monday Evening, Dec. 31st, 1860.

Tickets can be had at Scott's Book Store, also at T. P. Knowles' late Wells Hotel and Shoe Store, on Clark street, and at the Great Western Hotel, and Supper furnished by Mr. Mix.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

BRYAN HALL—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago.

Eclectic musicians pronounce the Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the United States in its

Acoustic and General Appointments.

It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in Chicago, and contains the finest and largest Stage.

Architects.

The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the grand staircase in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear.

Ample ingress and egress—2 feet of doorway to each person seated.

The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $12,000 in gold, painted by Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the Capitol at Washington. It contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris; also of Webster in reply to Hayne," and portraits of Webster Presidents by Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other distinguished men.

There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, &c., with a fine Dining Room attached, and a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c. &c.

Both Halls are rented for Concerts, Balls, Parties, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like, on application to THOS. BARLOW, Agent,

Office in the Building.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES,

Commencing Thursday Evening, November 29th, 1860,

AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen:

BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.
Rev. D. D. CUTLER,
GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.
JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.
Prof. ——
Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY,
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND,
Prof. E. N. TOWNSEND,
Hon. H. J. RAYMOND,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co., Lake street, and at the door on the evening of the Lectures. The subscriber being desirous of increasing the number of members, and thereby raising the grade of the Young Men's Association, offers extra inducements to those who may become members of the Association in future. By order of the Committee.

Rev. Dr. Cutler, Hon. L. Thomas, and Chas. F. Kellogg, Lecture Committee.

WM. H. RAND, Secretary. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman.

dec22-d3t

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison.

Class organizing for the season.

Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday. Private only attended to on other days. Quadrille assemblies for scholars and friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. sept15-dtf

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM.

CHAS. L. NOBLE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

KEROSENE AND CO

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1860.

THE NORTHWEST DISARMED.

While the U. S. Arsenal in the city of Charleston has been furnished by Secretary Floyd with 74,000 stand of arms, during the last four years, the Arsenal at Springfield in this State has not, so far as we know, received a gun of any sort whatever. There are in that establishment not more than 30 muskets that are fit for service; and most of the other free States are in the same destitute condition? There appears to have been a systematic effort on the part of the President and his Cabinet to use, so far as they could do so without exciting alarm, the whole power of the government in filling the South with arms and munitions of war, at the expense of the North, unquestionably with a view of permitting them, at the proper moment, to fall into rebel hands. The effort has been so far successful that if the militia of the Northwest were called upon to aid in the enforcement of the laws, it is probable that all the government muskets in the six States would be insufficient for the arming of three regiments. This condition of things must be met by State action until such time as the Federal Government, by the verdict of the people, is transferred to hands that will not make it an engine for promoting, encouraging and rewarding treason. The particular thing to be done or line of policy to be adopted we leave to the resources and patriotism of those to whom the defence of the honor and safety of Illinois are committed. Let us urge them to meet the crisis with the determination and fearlessness of men who guard great interests. They may be sure that the people are willing to justify and applaud them in whatever wise and necessary thing they may do.

THE EASIEST METHOD.

It is a favorite saying of the New York *Herald* and politicians of the Satanic school that the country has outgrown the Constitution; and to insure the tranquility of society and the stability of government, that instrument must be amended. This is only another way of declaring that the institution of Human Slavery, embarrassed and circumscribed by the genius of Free Labor, finds that it cannot perpetuate itself and continue to govern the country, without guarantys that the fundamental law does not contain, and that majorities in Congress cannot override. Reduce the new and inordinate pretensions of the institution to the demands that it formerly made upon public forbearance, and the difficulty would disappear in a day; and the Constitution as it is would be found as of yore, to be adequate to all the sectional differences that might arise under it, as well as to all wars of interest that legislation might provoke. When, then, we are called upon to choose between different methods of harmonizing the present dispute, and restoring peace to the distracted country, every consideration of policy, justice, sectional pride and patriotism bids us ask of the people of the South that they so lower their demands that they may not exceed the limit that the Constitution fixes, and all will be well. That instrument admits of no tinkering; it is, as applicable to the country at large, the wisest of all human labor, and as such the North is determined to maintain it. If the Cotton States want peace, let them respect and obey it. If they will have war with all its attendant calamities and horrors, let them attempt to overturn it. They will be responsible for the consequences, be they what they may.

"BREAD OR BLOOD."

It is the favorite theory of the treason leaders in South Carolina that bread riots and bloodshed throughout the North will inevitably follow in the train of secession. It is difficult to perceive the chain of logic which leads to this conclusion, but it is not at all difficult to perceive a prompt solution of all that class of difficulties. We have never seen any bread-riots in the Northwest. We have seen beer riots, more or less prolonged and unpleasant. We have seen election riots more or less difficult to handle. But we have never seen any bread riots in this quarter or any other. We have observed miserable congregations of vagabonds in front of the City Hall in New York, listening to the inflammatory harangue of a red-haired man with a fashionable coat on his back and some silver in his pocket—all about bread, bread or blood, blood or bread. Some persons in the congregation were doubtless hungry, and desirous of work, but the large majority were lazy and inebriate. Those who were really in quest of honest employment and honest food would have accepted eight dollars a month and the rations of the United States with the utmost alacrity; and it is that class of indigent men who would march into the jaws of death at the command of their officers. The shiftless and the worthless, when other means fail—when beggary ceases to pay and theft leads to the Bridewell,—go voluntarily to the poor-house. Nothing could induce *them* to fight, however handy they might be at a pillage. But the deserving poor, those who earn fair wages by honest work, and scorn to be dependent on the community, will make not only the best but the most eager soldiers, if the time shall ever come when the schemes of the disunionists throw them out of employment and reduce them to actual want.

The cry will then be not "bread or blood," but "bread *and* blood." It it be possible for the Cotton States to create the distress in the North which they are already exulting over, it will be an experiment which they will never think of repeating. The North is rich, rich especially in cheap food and plenty of it. The North is abundantly able to take care of her own paupers, present and prospective. The North is even now feeding 30,000 people in Kansas. Indeed, it may almost be said that two or three States in the Northwest, among which Illinois is quite the most prominent, are feeding them. And yet none feel inconvenience, but rather pleasure, in giving from their abundance to feed the Lord's poor. But if the worst does come—if multitudes of men do assemble in Northern cities, calling aloud for that which shall satisfy hunger in the present crisis—it will be found that the secession conspirators have created an army to their own destruction.

SECESSION AND SORGHUM.

The danger, now imminent, that before the next harvest is reaped, the political troubles which now agitate the country may ripen into a war with the traitors of the South, bids our farmers begin early to prepare for the commercial wants which this new and deplorable state of things will create. We point out a fact or two which they should bear in mind.

Louisiana, one of the rebellious States, furnishes a large share of the sugar that is consumed in the Northwest. If her industry is interrupted and embarrassed, as it will be if she carries out her programme, by diversion of a part of her labor to military pursuits, and by the wide-spread and alarming slave insurrections which will break out; and if the ordinary channels of commerce are closed, as they will be, that source of sugar-supply will be cut off; and we must look to Cuba for all that our people can afford to consume, unless advantage is taken of the productiveness of our soil to raise for ourselves a crop of Sorghum which will yield enough syrup and crystalized sugar to supply our markets. It is fortunate at this juncture, that this plant has demonstrated its value in such a way that no one doubts it. It is unquestionably, in prudent and pains-taking hands, not only one of the most certain but most remunerative of all crops that the farmer can put in the ground; and nothing but some necessity which shall cheapen our cost of [illegible] is taking the place of cane sugar all over the West. Any interruption of trade, any great public calamity which should put foreign luxuries out of the power of the masses, would make domestic sugar from the Sorghum an article of profitable and very general cultivation.

We desire to hint now that if trouble is ahead, it is the part of prudence and patriotism to make the State of Illinois self-sustaining, and as far as possible, independent, for all the necessaries of our civilization, of all the rest of the world. Sugar stands, after bread, meat, salt and wearing apparel, at the head of the list; hence we hope that no farmer in the West will neglect to plant, as early and as carefully as may be, his share of Sorghum, so that, happen what may, we shall be under no obligation next year, to the slave labor of Louisiana; and so that in all time to come these Western States may produce at least all the sugar that their people can consume. There are now in Illinois several sugar mills in successful and profitable operation; and there are, we dare assert, already thousands of families who are wholly supplied with sugar from their own farms. If Louisiana secedes there will be a mill in every school district, and within three years from this time, importations of sugar will be confined wholly to those finer varieties, which great self-indulgence demands. Mark the prediction, put plenty of seed into the ground, and it will prove to be true!

THE AMERICAN NAVY AND ARMY.

Division of the Officers between the North and South.

We have been at some pains to look over the Navy and Army Registers for 1860, for the purpose of learning the number of officers now in the Navy and Army, born in the South, and the number born in the North. Below we print the result of our labor:

THE NAVY.

CAPTAINS ON ACTIVE LIST.	
Born in the South	39
Born in the North	43
Total	82
CAPTAINS ON RESERVED LIST.	
Born in the South	8
Born in the North	11
Total	19
COMMANDERS ON ACTIVE LIST.	
Born in the South	63
Born in the North	51
Total	114
COMMANDERS ON RESERVED LIST.	
Born in the South	9
Born in the North	7
Total	16
LIEUTENANTS ON ACTIVE LIST.	
Born in the South	114
Born in the North	181
Total	295
LIEUTENANTS ON RESERVED LIST.	
Born in the South	14
Born in the North	21
Total	35
SURGEONS.	
Born in the South	29
Born in the North	40
Total	69
PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS.	
Born in the South	18
Born in the North	19
Total	37
ASSISTANT SURGEONS.	
Born in the South	20
Born in the North	22
Total	42
PURSERS.	
Born in the South	29
Born in the North	35
Total	64
CHAPLAINS.	
Born in the South	1
Born in the North	22
Total	23
MASTERS.	
Born in the South	12
Born in the North	12
Total	24
MASTERS—RESERVED LIST.	
Born in the South	3
Born in the North	10
Total	13
PASSED MIDSHIPMEN—RESERVED LIST.	
Born in the South	1
Born in the North	1
Total	2
MIDSHIPMEN.	
Born in the South	16
Born in the North	33
Total	49
ENGINEERS.	
Born in the South	7
Born in the North	17
Total	24
FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.	
Born in the South	17
Born in the North	19
Total	36
SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.	
Born in the South	14
Born in the North	9
Total	23
THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.	
Born in the South	39
Born in the North	53
Total	92
RECAPITULATION.	
Born in the South	478
Born in the North	586
Born in Foreign Countries	30
Total Commissions	1094

The above does not include Naval Constructors, Agents, Professors and Teachers of the Naval Academy, Warrant Officers, &c., of whom the South has the larger part.

THE ARMY.

MAJOR GENERALS.	
Born in the South	1
BRIGADIER GENERALS.	
Born in the South	2
Born in the North	1
Total	3
COLONELS.	
Born in the South	12
Born in the North	17
Total	29
LIEUT. COLONELS.	
Born in the South	11
Born in the North	19
Total	30
MAJORS.	
Born in the South	51
Born in the North	56
Total	107
CAPTAINS.	
Born in the South	152
Born in the North	197
Total	349
LIEUTENANTS.	
Born in the South	127
Born in the North	175
Total	302
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.	
Born in the South	104
Born in the North	129
Total	233
RECAPITULATION.	
Born in the South	469
Born in the North	595
Total Commissions	1055

In the above, all officers are named by their rank, rather than by their popular titles.

REMARKS.—The disproportion between the appointments from the North and those from the South is very large, the relative population, commerce, military resources, &c., of the two sections being considered. The population of the North may be roundly stated at 19,000,000, and that of the South, exclusive of "property," at 8,000,000. Then as 8 is to 19 should be the appointments; they are about 4 to 5—another instance of the rapacity of the class that has governed, because it may be safely assumed that nine of every ten of the Southern commissions are held by the few thousand slaveholding families, to the complete exclusion of the "poor white trash."

Journey of an Elk.

Several weeks since the Lyceum of Natural History of Williams College, received a letter from Rev. Mr. Nutting of Iowa, tendering them a live elk, a fine native specimen of the Hawkeye State, if they would undertake to transport him to the land of the Pilgrims. Even ten years ago such a thing would have been very expensive, and in fact impossible without a personal attendant. The kind offer was at once accepted with the request that his elkship be shipped at once, properly labeled, for his future home among the Yankees. On his long journey of more than a thousand miles he received all the attention due to his distinguished birthright as a native of Northern Iowa, and in due time he arrived at Williamstown in "the best of health and spirits." Here he is treated with "distinguished consideration," for like the proud Mohican, the last of his race will in a few generations more be gathered to his fathers and his name alone be left in all the earth.

It is pleasant to mention in this connection, that as a compliment to the venerable institution to which he was destined, his elkship received the "usual courtesies" of all the roads, even the Canada, over which he had the honor to pass. Our Canada neighbors did not probably detect the high social position of their passenger or they would have been equally attentive. [illegible] of Natural History of Williams College, of which the writer hereof has many pleasant recollections as a member, we return thanks to Wm. Jervis, Esq., of Milwaukee, and to the Superintendents of the lines of Railway eastward, for their kind attentions to "the gentleman from Iowa," in his journey to his future home. We learn that his elkship will probably form the nucleus of a Zoological Garden—a new feature which would prove an interesting and valuable acquisition to the College.

While speaking of this Lyceum, the tour of exploration made by this Society last summer to Labrador will be remembered by our readers. We learn that it is likely their next excursion, probably in the coming summer vacation, will be made to Lake Superior. They will find that a most interesting region, both in its geological developments, and the valuable minerals they can here add to their cabinets. Their journey thither will also give them some definite ideas of the extent and the resources of the West. It may withal be the means of securing for us several educated, enterprising young men, whose life-long exertions may greatly promote the public welfare. They will take Chicago in their route, and we can assure them, in behalf of our Academy of Sciences and other public institutions, a right cordial Western welcome.

Patent Democrats.

The New York *Tribune* prints the following as the major swindles and robberies of the Administration now in power, which have been exposed:

Name of Swindle.	Am'nt.	Cab. Minister.
Fort Snelling	$400,000	Floyd, Sec. War.
Willet's Point	150,000	Floyd, Sec. War.
New Bedford Ft. Site	80,000	Floyd, Sec. War.
Utah Flour Contract	160,000	Floyd, Sec. War.
Utah Corn Contract	270,000	Floyd, Sec. War.
Utah Mule Sale	240,000	Floyd, Sec. War.
El Paso Wagon Road	200,000	Floyd, Sec. War.
Fowler Defalcation	175,000	Brown, PM Gen.
Goddard Bailey's R'y	870,000	Thompson, Sec. of Int.
Total	$2,545,000	

Two million, five hundred and forty-five thousand dollars is certainly a snug sum to be abstracted from the National Treasury during a single Administration of four years, even if it should not be swollen—as no doubt it must be—by further defalcations yet to be discovered.

WHAT WILL THE NORTH DO?

Time for Action!

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, after commenting on the various movements of the secessionists, says:

What, in view of all these evidences, will the Northern people do? As yet, they have made no demonstrations towards setting on foot counter military organizations. They have reposed so secure upon the idea that this great Government cannot be broken up, that they have not put forth their energies. The time has now come when they must arouse, and I trust that immediate steps will be taken for the purpose of enrolling all our able-bodied men, so as to be ready for any emergency. The Administration of the Government is in the hands of the enemies of the country! The President of the United States has ceased to be the Chief Magistrate of a free people, and may be called the chief of those who are seeking to enslave a free people. He is quoted by the Secessionists, if not as their active, at least as their quiescent ally! He refuses to exercise his functions, and to enforce the laws! He refuses to protect the public property, and to reinforce the gallant Anderson at Fort Moultrie! He sends the Secretary of the Interior to North Carolina, with the intention of forcing that loyal and conservative State into the ranks of the Disunionists! While sending General Harney to Kansas, with a large military force, to suppress a petty border insurgent, he folds his arms when General Scott, and his brave subordinates in South Carolina, appeal to him for succor! His Attorney-General argues with all his ingenuity against the power of the Federal Government to enforce the laws of the country! His confidants are Disunionists! His leaders in the Senate, and in the House, are Disunionists! and while he drives into exile the oldest statesman in America, simply and only because he dares to raise his voice in favor of the country, he consults daily with men who publicly avow, in their seats in Congress, that the Union is dissolved, and that the laws are standing still! It is not time, then, for the American people to take the country into their own hands, and to administer the Government in their own way? I have in this correspondence for weeks past counseled peace, and for so doing have been accused, in certain quarters, with surrendering our case into the hands of our enemies. This policy has been, however, approved by all conservative men. I have felt it to be a high duty to accumulate upon the Disunionists all manner of conciliatory remedies, in order to show them that the Northern people entertained no purposes of a war-like character. But the day for persuasion has passed and gone. The time has come for action! action!! action!!!

What a Southern Army Woman Says.

We gave hearing to a Northern Army Officer, who wrote from Garrettsville, and as his views do not exactly suit us, we give the views of an Army woman—a Southerner—whose words are refreshing. The following is a letter written to a friend in St. Louis:

Of course I love Louisiana best of all the land, but, from the Gulf coast to the lakes, from the Atlantic to the far West. I have found good friends, and met with kisses from almost all, and no one asked me first whether I was a Northerner or Southerner.

Heaven help us! The grand old men are all dead and silent in their graves; not even an echo of their spirits remains to stir up the sluggish blood that runs through the veins of the dullards who are left. That old lady in disguise up at the White House over there in Washington, is a feeble traitoress, and the men that surround her would sell their life and soul, (they have no honor to barter,) for gold and power—and that shrew South Carolina raises a shrill scream and wants to belabor the nation with her wiry palmetto tree. They talk of despotism, forsooth! A fiery disunionist from that State told me yesterday that on last Sunday, when they omitted the prayer for the President and Congress in the churches of Charleston, Mr. Pettigrew, the ablest lawyer there, got up solemnly and resolutely and left the church. "Brave old man!" I said.—"Yes," answered my friend, "and his being an old man saved him from a coat of tar and feathers!" They say, in great confidence, that it is not safe for Northerners to go there. Is that a way to prove themselves on the side of liberty and justice?

"As for me, I watch the grand old flag streaming out bravely over the parapets, and my breast aches as I wonder how long it will shelter us. Last evening at retreat, as they lowered it, a group of little children ran forward to the rampart and let it fall on them. I have seen them do the same thing often, but at this time when the bright little faces and tumbled curls shook themselves free from under the folds, and the soldier gathered it up to carry it down to the Quartermaster's office, I wondered if those little things would live to fight against their pretty plaything, or whether the stars and stripes would be to them only a memory. Away over there in the heart of the land you don't see and hear as we do on the border, the dreary things that dash against our daily lives and our old faith in the might of nation. The Virginians are not riotous. Here and there one sees a blue cockade, but it isn't perched jauntily on the hat. One sees that it is only pinned. It has a limp and timorous look.

It is plain the head beneath it sees in it only a rosette of ribbons, and does not fully understand the whole of its meaning. I tell you my head hangs and my cheek burns when I hear the rabble clamoring so loudly, and not one dear honest voice raised in the defence of right. Is this a land to be proud of, when the great men are all dead, and the honest citizens seem dumb? Puny little bubbles of rhetoric float from some one's weak pipes and fall unnoticed, not even a child's voice raised to cry out at them. If the South want to break from the North, why not do it in a seriously resolved mood; move out quietly and determinedly, instead of letting squeaky little South Carolina scream like an angry parrot and announce to the nation and the world that she, Katharine, will not submit to the North—Petruchio. I fear much the name of our country is Ichabod, and even sackcloth and ashes will not save the dwellers in the land. Truly, we have fallen upon troublous times."

Personal Appearance of Major Anderson.

The New York *Leader* thus describes Major Anderson, Commandant at Fort Moultrie:

"In physique, the Major is about five feet nine inches in height; his figure is well set and soldierly; his hair is thin and turning to iron gray; his complexion swarthy; his eye dark and intelligent; his nose prominent and well formed. A stranger would read in his air and appearance, determination and an exaction of what was due to him. He has a good deal of manner. In intercourse he is very courteous, and his rich voice and abundant gesticulations go well together. He is always agreeable and gentlemanly, firm and dignified, a man of undaunted courage, and as a true soldier, may be relied on to obey orders and do his duty."

☞ We do not as a general thing like to publish truant wives and daughters, but the following must be an exception to our rule:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS, My daughter Caroline has left my house without any just cause, and relinquished all the endearing enjoyments of a happy home for the deceptive allurements of a roving life, I am, therefore, constrained to give notice that I shall not pay any debts contracted by her so long as she persists in this undutiful and most unnatural state of estrangement, from the fostering care of her paternal home. UNCLE SAM.

Happy Home, Dec. 25, 1860.

GETTING UP A SMALL-POX PANIC.—The following remarkable communication appears in the Columbia *South Carolinian*:

CHARLESTON POLICE, LOOK OUT!

MR. EDITOR:—By a letter from New York, there is reason to apprehend that the Lincoln men have been gathering up all the rags they can find from the small-pox hospital, and intend an incursion in the South, to chase the secession conventions and legislatures from place to place until they are made powerless. *Six men are on the way*, having left New York on Saturday, and will be probably at Kingsville to-morrow, *to inoculate the cars* loaded with members. CAUTION.

☞ The *Monde*, a Roman Catholic journal of Paris, thinks that a Dictator is needed to set the United States right, and recommends Capt. Bonaparte, formerly of Baltimore, for that office.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Indian Trust Fund Robbery—Who this Fund is—Gordon Baily and his Accomplices—A Question as to the Funds—The House Committee of Investigation—Discovery of the Robbery—Further Robberies Suspected—"Two Millions" Out of the Treasury—Trouble of our Infant Empire—A Dead Lock on the "Foreign Mails" in South Carolina—Effect of the English News—Secession getting to be a "Hard Road to Travel."

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1860.

The abstraction of the Indian Trust bonds is still the exciting topic of conversation, and for the moment the secession of South Carolina is forgotten. By the time this reaches you the telegraph may have given you a different version from that now prevailing, therefore I will not enter in much detail nor relate the various accounts afloat in this city.

This much, however, may be stated as true: The amount abstracted reaches $870,000, and that Bailey's alleged confederates are Wm. Russell, of the firm of the great Over-land Pony Express and army transportation contractors, Majors, Russell & Waddell, and Suter, Lea & Co., bankers, of this city. Lea was formerly a clerk in the Indian Bureau, and knew all about the Indian Trust Fund. In relation to these Funds it may be proper to explain what they are, for a better understanding of the nature of the robbery.

According to the provisions of many of the treaties made with the Indians for the purchase of their lands, a certain sum is stipulated to be paid in annual payments, equalling in amount the interest that would be due on the principal. For convenience sake, and to avoid the trouble of raising the annuity by a special appropriation every year, the Government has been in the habit of procuring from Congress in one sum, the whole amount to be paid to the tribe, and of investing it in State stocks and making the interest on these stocks meet the semi-annual payment due the Indians. The amount of the stocks thus held by the Government is $3,449,241, and the interest thereon $202,002. The stocks were chiefly those of Virginia $796,800; Missouri $547,000; North Carolina $562,000; Tennessee $218,000; Kentucky $183,000; Florida $132,000; Maryland $131,600; South Carolina $125,000; Tennessee $361,000; Ohio $150,000; and other States in smaller amounts. They were ordinarily deposited in the vaults of the Treasury for safe keeping, but for some reason were transferred to the Interior Department six months ago, and for some other reason not yet explained were placed in the custody of Gordon Bailey a law clerk in the Interior Department, and that too without giving bonds for the safe keeping of the trust. This Bailey is a South Carolinian, though hailing from Alabama, a young married man of thirty years of age, a disunion brawler strutting about with a palmetto cockade. He has been a fast liver and a frequent visitor of faro banks, where it is supposed by some that he deposited a portion of the proceeds of the stolen bonds. Thompson's whole Department is crammed with disunion clerks from the Cotton States. They are nearly all fast young men.

There are two things about this Indian Trust Fund that needs explanation—outside of the present robbery. First—What becomes of the State stocks after the Indian annuities have been paid? Second—Who gets the benefit of the discount in the first purchase of the bonds? To be more explicit—suppose a treaty is made with the Cherokees, in which the government agrees to pay them $500,000 for their Georgia lands in seventeen annual installments of $30,000 each year. Now suppose the Secretary of the Interior should purchase half a million Missouri, Virginia and other Southern State stocks drawing six per cent. interest, paying for them 75 cents on the dollar. Here would only be an investment of $375,000. Where does the residue of the half million go? Who pockets the $125,000? Not the Indians. And after interest has been paid for seventeen years on those bonds by those States, the Cherokees are paid off and have no further claim on the government. Into whose hands do the half million stocks fall? I have never seen the government credited with them. Probably the new Administration will be able to throw some light on this, as on many other matters, that badly need illumination. There is more work for old Covode and his smelling committee.

A Special Committee has been appointed by the House to investigate the abstraction. Morris of Illinois is Chairman. Bailey was arrested yesterday and afterwards admitted to bail and is now at large. Russell has also been arrested by Marshal Rynders in New York and is expected here to-day. After sifting the various reports, I am inclined to think that this one is as near the truth as any now in circulation. The Government owed Majors, Russell & Co. for transportation service, and Secretary Floyd gave Russell four months to make a statement of the sums due from the Government, but did not give *acceptances* as has been extensively telegraphed; that Russell borrowed large sums on the strength of these memoranda; that the banks demanded better security, and Russell finding himself unable to procure it or obtain an extension, applied to Bailey, with whom he was intimately acquainted, to let him have about half a million of Missouri and Virginia Trust Bonds for a few months—bribing him for the accommodation, and placing in his hands an equal amount of Floyd's certificates as security. Russell doubtless learned through Lea, of the banking firm of Suter, Lea & Co., all about the three millions of Indian bonds that were in Bailey's custody. These bonds were hypothecated with the Bank of the Republic, New York, the January coupons being first cut off. Recently these bonds have greatly depreciated, and the Republic bank has called for additional security, when Bailey, in order to save them, delivered over $370,000 more Indian Trust bonds. An anonymous letter sent to Thompson informed him of a robbery of the Indian Fund, on his arrival here from his disunion mission to North Carolina. On going to the Department he attempted to examine the safe on his office, where the Indian bonds were kept, but found the key missing. A search was made for Bailey, who had the duplicate key, but he was not to be found. All the other clerks were summoned, policemen were placed to guard the approaches to the building; the clerks told contradictory, and some of them suspicious stories; a blacksmith was sent for, who, with a sledge hammer, smashed the safe open, when $870,000 of the bonds were found to be abstracted. Next morning Bailey was discovered in his retreat. He attempted to cut his throat, but was prevented by his wife, so the story is. When brought before Thompson, he made a clean breast of the whole matter, which in substance is as above related.

There are rumors flying about this morning that a robbery of Treasury Notes has been discovered which throws the Bailey transaction into the shade. It is said to have been of Treasury Notes that were redeemed, but not cancelled, and were issued a second time. Rumor puts the amount at *two millions*, but I am not yet prepared to credit it; though the public are ready to believe the worst that can be imagined, after what the Administration is known to have done. Peculation is a small offence compared with treason and perjury; and this Administration, in the face of their oaths to support the Constitution, are conspiring with the enemies of the Union to overthrow and destroy it. In view of what is transpiring here, it strikes me that the North has grievances that require redress and adjustment.

The Empire of South Carolina is getting into deeper water than her nobility know how to navigate. All the federal officers have been relieved of their allegiance to the Federal Government, by the "Sovereign Convention" as the conclave of traitors call themselves. They have nothing more to do than to resign. This leaves the State without a post-office. All letters directed to any part of South Carolina will be sent to the dead letter office, and all papers, magazines, books, &c., will be sold as dead matter or returned to the sender. Nothing can be mailed in South Carolina to any part of the United States or abroad. But this is not the worst. Charleston will be left without a Federal Collector, and no vessel can sail from that harbor except at the risk of being seized as a pirate by the war vessels of any nation. All commerce to that port must immediately cease. No products can be shipped from there. All business will be knocked in the head. The cotton, rice, and other products of that State must be shipped inland to the port of some loyal State, to Richmond, for instance; but if Virginia secedes, to Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York. There is no possible escape from this result.

The Custom House at Charleston cost the Federal Government over *two millions*. It is the finest in the Union, and has been filled with South Carolina clerks whose salaries consume all the revenues collected there and a good deal more. These fire-eating cockades will now have a chance to cool their heels on the pavement, and support their treason and extravagance from some other fund. The Post Office at Charleston was also filled with fast young traitors, living off Uncle Sam's bounty. They too will be turned out on the Commons to repent their folly at their leisure. The receipts of postage from the State of South Carolina for the year ending July 1st, 1860, were $107,556; and the expenditures, $319,068—showing a deficit of $211,582. The Government has thus spent three dollars to carry and deliver mail matter for the rebels to every dollar received for such services. What an oppressive Government this has been on the people of that State! What an awful list of grievances there is to redress! Some of the other Cotton States may pause before taking the plunge, until they see how South Carolina is going to get along without mails, or a seaport outlet for her products.

The fire-eaters are much disturbed by the news from England and France. The people of those two powerful commercial nations were expected to strongly side with the free States in the present quarrel. But they have warned the glove holders not to look to them for aid or sympathy, after they had fondly deluded themselves that France and England would both become their allies, recognize their separate independence, fight their battles, protect them against servile insurrection, and thrash the free States if they said a cross word or give the nigger-whippers an angry look.

The programme given out by Senator Wade gives the secession gentlemen much alarm, it names: A Northern Confederacy, embracing Canada, with all the Free States, all the Territories, a Protectorate over Mexico and Central America, with the latter as place of habitation for the free blacks and of refuge for runaway slaves. It was partly with these great ends in view that the Republicans so generally voted for the Pacific Railroad bill, which, when passed will bind the Pacific States and the Territories to the Free States in indissoluble bonds, and perhaps detach Northern Texas and Arkansas from the Southern Confederacy; as the bill promises aid at the rate of $10,000 per mile to build a Road for 600 miles across Texas and 600 miles across Arkansas and the Indian Country, where they will form a junction, and proceed thence West to San Diego and San Francisco. If they secede both roads are lost to them while the Northern route will go ahead. The difficulties in the way of the Secessionists thicken every day. Let the people of the Free States stand firm and all will come out right in the end. CHICAGO.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 24, 1860.

WHAT CROP SHALL WE SEED AFTER.

Considerable discussion has been had as to the best crop with which to seed down to meadow and pasture. One of our city farm-writers recommends oats as the best, from the fact that the heavy foliage would shade the young plants. Oats, as all farmers well know, when the crop is good, has such a large amount of leaves that the ground is so completely shaded that nothing can grow beneath it; or if it survives, it is with a sickly, feeble existence. For this reason, we would never recommend oats as a suitable crop with which to seed down.

WINTER WHEAT is a much better crop for this purpose, and when grass or clover seed is sown on the light snows, it can be done much better than when the ground is bare, for with the snow it is easily seen whether or no every part of the ground is covered—a very important point in the seeding of grass lands. But winter wheat is not always at hand in the north half of our State, and we must then choose some other crop. At the farmers' meetings held in the evenings during the last State Fair, several persons complained that their grass seed had failed, and in some cases, after it had come up it died out. In the south part of the State winter wheat is always, or nearly always, the crop with which the meadows are seeded. Now, we insist that the grass will always be a good stand if the seed be good, and that it be sown before the first of March. If grass seed is over a year old, but little of it will grow, hence we have innumerable failures with old seed. Grass seed needs no harrowing after sowing, but it must be sown before the frost ceases to pulverize the surface. After the ground is settled, a roller should be passed over the field to more perfectly pulverize the surface, for such small seeds as the grasses require that the soil be in very fine tilth. On the greyish white soils of Egypt, south of the T. H. & Alton Railroad, it is highly important to sow early, as the heat of the sun on this soil is such that unless the plants are well rooted before the season is much advanced they are pretty sure to be killed by heat and drouth; we think this will account to our Southern friends for their oft repeated loss of seed. In the central and north part of the State Spring Wheat is probably the most convenient and best of all our crops to seed with. It is sown so early that the grass and clover is well started during the cool, moist days of spring, and as the grain gives it only a partial shading, it continues to grow, and will often be found covering the ground with a thick mat of grass, and much of it headed out at the time of harvest, and after harvest, produces a large amount of feed. Not so when sown with the oat crop, with which, if it survives, it makes but a feeble growth. In sowing with spring wheat, it should be sown after the harrowing is complete and rolled. Barley, for the same reason, is also a valuable crop to seed with. Hungarian Grass and Buckwheat are worthless for this purpose. The lateness of the sowing and their dense foliage is destructive of the grass and clover seed. Some persons practice seeding in August and the first of September, by plowing the stubble, but this practice we look upon as expensive and not as certain in its results as early seeding with winter and spring wheat or with barley.

GRASS SEED AS A CROP

has become one of the great staples of the State, and for its superior quality is much sought after. The absence of Canada thistles, white daisy and other pernicious seed is its great recommendation to the buyer. But to the farmer of the prairie there is another point of no small value, and that is the long, well-developed heads that our soil and climate give to this grass, making a large and sure yield; thus we never hear of a failure of a crop of grass seed. Of course the yield varies, but is always a paying crop.

BARNS NEEDED.

One reason why farmers do not more generally enter into the culture of this crop is the want of barns. Thousands of bushels are lost annually for the want of barns in which to secure the seed. Almost every farmer who owns a barn and a herds grass meadow has grass seed for sale, in fact, unless he is of the most shiftless order of farmers he must have it. We will suppose that he takes no particular pains to save it, yet the simplicity of the process is such that he cannot well avoid it, and all it really costs him is the clearing it from chaff, by passing through the fanning mill, which only needs an additional screen called a grass seed screen, costing some three or four dollars. In feeding out the hay, it is first thrown down on to the barn floor where nearly all the seed shatters out, certainly the best developed and ripest, just such seed as will command the highest price. No threshing, in this case is required, the half-grown and unripe seed is held in the chaff of the heads and go out to the stock. In this way a barn filled with herds grass hay will generally turn out more value in seed thus saved than enough to pay the interest on the building, an item that should go far to encourage the building of more farm barns. On the other hand if a farmer wishes to make a business of growing grass seed he can save more seed by having a good barn floor to thresh it on than by the usual out-door process. He can house the straw which is valuable as a winter feed when kept dry. We have observed that the quantity of seed sent to market is in proportion to the number of barns, and as these increase so does the crop of seed, not so much from the increased amount grown as the greater proportion saved.

Our readers will bear in mind that we recommend sowing grass seed very early in the spring with wheat, rye or barley, and not with oats or other heavy foliage grain; to roll instead of harrowing; to see that the ground is in fine tilth and that the seed is not a year old; to have barns if they wish to save it to advantage, a good barn floor is quite necessary. RURAL.

Cultivation and Preparation of Flax in Iowa.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, Dec. 21, 1860.

I noticed in your issue of 15th inst. an article headed "Flax Cotton Again," and agree with you fully, that at this time this is a subject of "national importance"—one that is destined to revolutionize, to a great extent, the cotton interests of our country, if not of the world. The agricultural classes of the West cannot be too fully alive to the importance of the subject, as it is one that interests them directly as producers. Many of our farmers have been in the habit of growing flax simply for the seed; the straw having been heretofore a *waste article* entirely. And if without too much labor they can realise a handsome price for the straw, an important desideratum will have been gained, which will make the flax crop one of the most profitable they can raise, as well as equalize the prices of Southern cotton.

We have had in operation at this place one of "Randall's Breaks" and a "Scutcher, or Duster," both manufactured in Rhode Island, for the purpose of preparing flax straw for the manufactory. The process is as follows:

The flax is mowed with an ordinary scythe or mowing machines, before it is thoroughly ripe, and is cured, in every respect, the same as hay. It may thus be threshed the same as any other grain, the tangling of the straw not injuring the fibre in the least. It is not necessary that it should undergo a rotting process, as it breaks equally as well without, the only advantage of rotted over unrotted straw being in the distance it may have to be hauled, as the former weighs about one-half less than the latter, there being a corresponding difference in price.

The brake separates the woody portion, or shaves into small particles, which are removed by the duster. It is then ready for baleing and shipping to the manufacturer, where it undergoes the cottonizing process. One ton of straw yields from 500 to 1000 pounds of linters. About 200 tons of the unrotted straw has been engaged in the vicinity of this place at $5 per ton, by the party who has the control of the machinery here. This is intended merely as an introduction to the operations for next season, when a larger amount of machinery will be located here for the purpose of preparing the straw for market. Two of the same breaks are in operation at Mt. Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa, with the same success as here.

I do not think that we can entertain a doubt as to the success of this movement. With Yankee ingenuity and Western perseverance both interested, there is no such thing as fail. S.

Petition to Amend the Banking Law.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PERU, Ill., Dec. 27, 1860.

I have received from Chicago a printed petition, praying our Legislature to amend the Banking Law of our State; with the request to procure signatures and return petition to the city. From the fact that all the business men of this city have received similar petitions and requests, I conclude the Executive Committee has sent the same to all parts of the State.

The prayer of the petition I most cheerfully indorse, and have circulated the petition and obtained a considerable number of signatures. In fact every one hereabouts is in favor of compelling our Banks to redeem their circulation in coin. But the request to return the petition to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, I shall most respectfully decline, for good reasons. It seems to me that to send all the petitions back to your Committee, is a step towards defeating the object prayed for. Members of the Legislature are generally very sensitive in regard to the good opinion of their constituents, and feel keenly any expressed or implied distrust of their influence or standing. Each member has a right to expect his constituents to make him the channel of their communication with the Legislature; and when another channel is chosen, the Representative feels that he is degraded in the eyes of his compeers, and is not disposed to favor the petition of his own constituents. It is for these reasons that I shall send the petition now in my hands to our own Representative, and would urge the propriety of all others doing likewise. J.

Chicago Academy of Sciences at Ann Arbor—Visit to the Observatory and Return Home.

[Reported Expressly for the Chicago Tribune.]

On Thursday afternoon the Academy visited the Observatory of the State University. As all could not be accommodated in the building at the same time, the company was divided into two parties, one visiting it at 2 o'clock and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. The Observatory is in charge of Prof. Brunnow, one of the most distinguished observers and astronomers in the country, who received us and explained the use of the different instruments, giving a practical lecture on what might have been seen in the heavens, had it been clear.

For the Observatory, the State University is indebted to the liberality of the citizens of Detriot, who raised the money for its construction by subscription. [A good example for Chicago.] The site of the building is on the banks of the Huron River, and about half a mile northeast of the University grounds, on a hill which commands a perfectly free horizon. These grounds embrace nearly four acres. The Observatory consists of a main building with a dome, and wings on the east and west side. On entering the main building we found ourselves in a spacious hall, in the center of which is the large, solid and perfectly insulated brick pier, which supports the stone pillar on which the telescope is mounted. Surrounding this pier are ten columns, which support the outer walls of the dome. In one corner of the hall is the staircase which leads into the dome, and through doors in the east and west hall, the two wings are entered, one of which is occupied by the *Meridian Circle*, while the other is used as a study and library.

The dome revolves on cannon balls, and can be moved with great ease by the observer from the observing chair, which is placed on a railroad and moves with the dome. The shutter moves on small rollers and can be rolled over the stays of the dome.

The Meridian Circle was made by Messrs. Pistor and Martins, of Berlin, and is one of the finest in the country. It was presented to the Observatory by Henry N. Walker, Esq., of Detroit, and whose name is on a silver plate on one of the massive piers which support the instrument. All honor to him. The Telescope has a length of eight feet and a clear aperture of six French inches. The circles are three feet in diameter; they are divided from two to two minutes, while by the aid of the micrometers in the microscope, and they can be read to the 1-10th of asecond. At night the division of the circles is illuminated by stationary lamps.

North and south of the Telescope of the Meridian Circle are the Collimators, used for the adjustment of the circle, and are the instruments employed for ascertaining the horizontal point, or, in other words, for aiming or taking sight. The Circle and the two Collimators cost $3,500.

The large Telescope mounted in the dome, was made by Henry Fitz of New York, and cost $6,750. It has a clear aperture of twelve and a-half inches and a length of seventeen and a-half feet. The object glass is excellent and does great honor to Mr. Fitz. The mounting was made under Mr. Fitz's directions by Mr. Phelps. It is furnished with an Hour and Declination circle, the one reading to seconds of time, the other to ten seconds of arc. By these means the distance, of any object from the celestial equator, either northward or southward, can be ascertained with much accuracy and minuteness. These, however, are merely used for setting the instrument. The Telescope is moved by clock-work, and is the finest ever manufactured in this country, and in power and size is only exceeded by two in the world.

The Observatory also possesses a fine comet-seeker of four inches aperture, made by Mr. Fitz.

While writing the above, we were reminded of an ingenious contrivance for recording the direction and intensity of the wind, to which the attention of the Academy was called, by Prof. Lapham on last Wednesday while on our way to Ann Arbor, the invention of a gentleman of that city.

There is also a Chorograph, by which the observations made with the Meridian Circle, as well as those with the Refractor, can be recorded. This instrument is in the west end of the building, and by means of a communication with the observer, he records his observations, which, in order to be done correctly, requires great delicacy of touch. It was made by Richard F. Bond, of Boston. The cost of the whole Observatory was $22,000.

Here the different parties were engaged from two to four P. M. in asking questions, receiving explanations, witnessing the manner of using the instruments, and hoping that the clouds which hung over them would be removed, and give them the much desired glimpse of the heavens through the telescopes. This boon, however, was not vouchsafed unto us, causing all to feel that they had not seen or learned all they wished; which, in our opinion, was an evidence of the interest awakened, and proof positive of the success of the excursion. A few moments before we left the Observatory, a faint prospect of its "clearing up" was noticed in the west, and with this hope our obliging friend, Prof. Brunnow, announced that *if the sky was clear* at 7 o'clock, he would be happy to meet us again, and remain all night, or as long as the company desired.

The hour for Prof. Winchell's lecture having arrived, we left the Observatory, highly instructed and edified, and under great obligations to its Director.

The evening still continuing cloudy, the excursionists instead of going to see the Moon, amused themselves as their inclinations dictated. Quite a number attended a Fair held in Rogers' Hall, for the benefit of the Episcopal Sunday School of that place, while others were entertained at "My Lord Mayor's."

On Friday morning the ground was covered with snow, which was made use of by our friends to give us some idea of Michigan sleighing, and seeing the town generally. It is finely situated, and contains many handsome residences, and judging from what we saw, it must be a charming spot in summer. The Union School Building and its fine grounds, attracted much attention, and justly so, as it is one of the chief ornaments of the town. From what we know and saw, we here cheerfully and with truth say that Michigan the reason to be proud of her *school system*, and her *State University*. Would that some of her sister States would profit by her example? Watch with a jealous eye, people of Michigan, your State University—be careful that its present prosperity, and its promise of future greatness in no way checked.

At 11:30 A. M. the party, with their friends who had so hospitably entertained them, assembled at the depot, when Prof. Blaney, in behalf of the Academy, in a neat and appropriate manner thanked the Committee of Arrangements, the President and Faculty of the University, and the citizens of Ann Arbor, for the manner in which they had received and entertained us, at the same time assuring them that the latch string of the Academy would hang far out, should any of them ever come to Chicago.

At 12:10 P. M. we started upon our return home, having quite a number of our entertainers with us. This was an act of courtesy which the liberality of the Michigan Central Railroad Company placed within our power of performing, as they were all passed to Jackson and back again to Ann Arbor, thus placing us in the position of entertainers, which we all endeavored to perform to the best of our ability and with a hearty good will. We doubt whether there ever was a merrier and more pleasant party packed in a cars. Jackson was announced entirely too soon, and here we were soon brought to realize that the "best of friends must part." Just as we left Jackson three hearty cheers were given by the Academy, which were responded to in the same manner by them.

The snow still continuing, we made the best of our position and time in the cars, and judging from appearances this feature of the trip was as successful as any other, and to no one individual were we more indebted than our friend "Branch," of the Richmond House, who was incessant in ministering to our comfort and pleasure.

During the afternoon the Academy was called to order, and on motion, E. M. Dewey, Esq., Prof. Blaney and Col. Stone were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Academy, to the Michigan Central Railroad, its officers, to the Committee of arrangements of Ann Arbor, to the President and faculty of the State University, and to the citizens of Ann Arbor, for their liberality and attention; and to report at the next regular meeting of the Academy.

At 12:30 on Saturday morning we arrived at the Central Depot, all feeling satisfied that this was one of the most successful and pleasant excursions the Academy has made.

What Henry Clay Thought of Disunion.

In 1850, when Georgia threatened to secede, Henry Clay said, in his place in the Senate:

"Now, Mr. President, I stand here in my place, meaning to be unawed by any threats, whether they come from individuals or from States. I should deplore as much as any man, living or dead, that arms should be raised against the authority of the Union, either by individuals or by States. But, after all that has occurred, if any one State, or a portion of the people of any State, choose to place themselves in military array against the government of the Union, *I am for trying the strength of the government.* I am for ascertaining whether we have a government or not—practical, efficient, capable of maintaining its authority, and of upholding the powers and interests which belong to a government. Nor, sir, am I to be alarmed or dissuaded from any such course by intimations of the spilling of blood. *If blood is to be spilt, by whose fault is it?* Upon the supposition, I maintain it will be the fault of those who choose to raise the standard of disunion and endeavor to prostrate this government; and, sir, when that is done, so long as it pleases God to give me a voice to express my sentiments, or an arm, weak and enfeebled as it may be by age, that voice and that arm will be on the side of my country for the support of the general authority, and for the maintenance of the powers of this Union."

The True Basis of Settlement.

No adjustment can be reached unless the Southern States formally agree to abandon all pretensions, for all time to come, to secede from, and break up this Union. They must recognize the Government as a Government, capable of preserving itself. How can they propose to reconstruct a Government while claiming the right at any time to secede from and destroy it. Senator Wade of Ohio made the overwhelming point in the Senate Committee of Thirteen this morning, when he said that he had no idea of making a bargain with men who might carry their State out and join the common enemy at any time, or turn the forts of the Federal Government against the Government itself. Here, then, is the only platform upon which the Union can be preserved. No concession to secession, and when secession is abandoned all the rest is plain.—*Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.*

[From the Home Journal, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1859.]

Among the many apparent trifles continually being brought to the surface from the ideal under-world of the unknown, there are occasionally simple articles costing but little in detail, but whose combined benefits, usefulness and economy of time and money, aggregate on the basis of millions. Such an article is SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Its uses are innumerable, and as its cost is next to nothing, the demand for it is universal. It is prepared with chemicals, and used cold—requiring but little skill or time for its application.

Aid for Kansas.

MENOMONEE, Dunn Co., Wis., Dec. 19, 1860.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

A "Kansas Relief Society" has been organized in this place. Over one hundred dollars have already been subscribed, seventy-five of which have been forwarded. We do not intend to stop here. Grain could be had, but we can't ship it till the opening of navigation in the spring. Yours, &c.,

F. R. CHURCH, Secretary.

The Committee of Thirteen.

The Committee of Thirteen sat three hours to-day, and reached one important result. It has been constantly charged by the South, and was repeated in Mr. Nicholson's speech to-day, that the growing power of the Republican party threatened amendments to the Constitution by which their rights in the States would be impaired, if not destroyed. To meet this difficulty the Republicans conferred together, and submitted the following propositions through Mr. Seward, though they were drawn by Messrs. Grimes and Collamer.

First: No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress any power to abolish or interfere in any State with the domestic institution thereof, including that of persons held to service or labor by the laws of such State.

This was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Powell, Hunter, Crittenden, Seward, Douglas, Collamer, Wade, Bigler, Rice, Doolittle and Grimes—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis and Toombs—2.

Second: The Fugitive Slave law of 1850 shall be so amended as to secure to the alleged fugitive a trial by jury.

Mr. Douglas proposed to amend by inserting "in the State from which the fugitive escaped." This was carried; and then the whole proposition was voted down by the Democrats, all the Republicans sustaining it.

Third: It shall be respectfully recommended to the several State Legislatures to review all of their laws, affecting the rights of persons recently resident in other States, and to modify and repeal all such as shall contravene the provisions of the Constitution of the United States or any of the laws made in pursuance thereof.

This was lost as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Grimes, Seward, Wade, Doolittle, Collamer and Crittenden—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Powell, Hunter, Toombs, Douglas, Davis, Bigler and Rice—7.

The Southern men voted adversely upon the ground that, though it was not openly assigned, this proposition would affect their laws imprisoning colored seamen.

It will be seen that the extremists would not sustain the propositions intended to meet the very cases they had specifically charged against the North.

Mr. Toombs' resolutions were then called up and four of them voted upon, Mr. Douglas refusing to go upon the record. They were then postponed till Wednesday, Mr. Toombs and the ultras resisting any delay. And for the transparent object of using the action of the Committee to operate upon the pending elections for the Southern Conventions, Mr. Davis offered the following resolution, which lies over with the others:

That it shall be declared by amendment of the Constitution that property in slaves, recognized as such by the local law of any of the States of the Union, shall stand on the same footing in all Constitutional and Federal relations as any other species of property so recognized; and, like other property, shall not be subject to be divested or impaired by the local law of any other State, either in escape thereto, or by the transit or sojourn of the owner therein. And in no case whatever shall such property be subject to be divested or impaired by any legislative act of the United States, or any of the Territories thereof.—*Washington Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ Under the head of "A Fraternal Sentiment," the *National Intelligencer* publishes the following from the Charleston *Mercury*:

When gaunt and shivering men, women and children shall walk their streets, not alone, or in pairs, but in desperate and savage crowds; and when the shout shall break upon the ear for "bread or blood;" and when there shall be blood, but little bread; when starving labor shall strike the props from under capital; and when, finally, that gilded temple at the North, built up from robbery upon the South, shall fall, and rapine among the ruins shall supply to the laborer the means of subsistence, then shall they realize our wrong and our might, and at that day may they call upon God, for he alone will heed them. Our ear will be deaf to their solicitations. The debt between us will be canceled. As two nations we shall shortly face each other, each to guard its own interests.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We have just received a superb assortment of
POINT GAUZE SETTS.
POINT VENICE SETTS, PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
On Collars, Sleeves Handkerchiefs, &c.
Rich Robes, Evening Dress Goods, Paris Cloaks,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., &c.
WM. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 and 169 Lake street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS
Of Extra Width and Length,
AND EXCLUSIVE STYLES.
Made to our order.
Balmoral Hose,
LADIES' SKATING HOSE,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Skating Caps,
Just received by
WM. M. ROSS & CO.,
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SENSIBLE!
Those Hand Knit
WORSTED GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE
And the Holidays.
Manufactured and sold by
ADDISON GRAVES,
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WE HAVE REMOVED OUR
STOCK OF PAPERS
To our new and commodious warehouses
Nos. 42 and 44 State Street,
OPPOSITE CITY HOTEL.
Where we shall be pleased to see our old customers and friends. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. We hope to continue to merit the confidence of the public as heretofore.
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42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

Railroads, Banks, and Insurance Co's.,
You will find everything in the shape of Papers and Envelopes for Blanks, Check Books, Deposit Tickets, Policies of Insurance, Show Cards and Railroad Tickets, at lower prices than can be found in this market.

DRUGGISTS.
We have Sedlitz, Filtering, Tissue, Hardware, Manilla, and Colored Papers adapted to your use.

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We have the best varieties of Legal Caps, Note, Letter Papers, and Envelopes in the market at the lowest prices. Call and see before buying.

AUBURNDALE PAPERS.
Have you tried the Note, Letter and Cap Papers of this Celebrated Brand? If not try them. They are pronounced the
Cheapest and Best Papers
In the market, and taking preference over all other Brands.

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You will find it to your advantage to call and examine our goods. They are desirable and what you need. Our stock of Fine Notes and Baths for Ladies cannot be excelled. Letter and Cap Papers of every kind and quality. We have everything you need and at low prices. Call and satisfy yourselves.
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You will consult your own interests by calling and examining our stock, comprised in part as follows:
2,000 Bundles Printing and Book Paper, all sizes, weights, and quality. Any size made to order on short notice.
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Double Flat Cap, white and blue.
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Flat Letter.
Plain Letter, Cap and Notes.
Fine Straw and Binders' Boards.
Assorted Glazed Papers.
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Of the best manufacture.
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REMOVAL.
We are now removing our stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C., &C.,
From the store occupied by us at
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To the Large and Commodious Sales Rooms,
NOS. 74 & 76 LAKE STREET,
Where we shall be happy to see our old friends, and the trade generally. With increased facilities, we shall, as usual, offer special inducements to
Cash and Short Time Prompt Paying Buyers.
BOWEN BROTHERS.

TOYS! TOYS!
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FOR THE MILLION
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GREAT VARIETY STORE,
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NEW WORSTED GOODS,
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HOODS. HOODS.
Ribbed Hosiery of the Best Quality.
A large assortment of
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SUTTON & BURKITT.
(LATE R. DUNK.)
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Brass Cock Manufacturers,
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Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
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Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Gentlemen's Collars, Caps, Gloves, &c., &c.
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Have on hand a large assortment of goods of the above description, which they will sell at moderate prices, warranting every article as represented.
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Will cure all and every kind of Lameness.
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One trial will prove that it will satisfy the most skeptical that 25 cents cannot be better invested.
Sold by all Druggists, and at Wholesale by Dr. T. PLUMLEIGH, Algonquin, Ill., or his Agents,
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50,000 STARK MILLS .... $25.00.
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THE NORTHWEST
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Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a Pure Grape Wine, this acts as an alterative, and INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, and who, CONSEQUENTLY CANNOT USE OTHER WINES, are using it with the happiest effect.
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The best and finest
PICKLES—Foreign & Domestic,
UNEXCELLED
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Every variety of
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THE BEST
SHERRY, MADERIA AND PORT WINES,
Old Bourbon and Old Rye
WHISKIES.
SUPERIOR BRANDIES,
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BEST AND CHEAPEST HAVANA SEGARS.
Try and you will be convinced of the truth of all these assertions.

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Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
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Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists.

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HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
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For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of all instruments sold at his establishment, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

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Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and Compositions for the Piano Forte by the best masters; Sacred and Organ Music; Dance and Military Music for the Piano-Forte, sent by mail, postage free, (stamps may be sent instead of change). Catalogues of Music for Brass Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestras. Price list of Brass Instruments sent on application. The "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month; single Nos. at $1.75 or $15 per annum; also the "Companion," containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price $1 each number. The instrumental parts in these works are separate and ready for performance.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
EYE AND EAR,
For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years to his professional study of the diseases of the Eye and Ear. No charge made for an examination or opinion. DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address 49 Randolph street, Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
79 .... South Clark Street 79
Opposite the Court House.
Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles. Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
44 La Salle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE.
The trade supplied with Pumps and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order. Shop 14 East Washington street.

Oysters.

STEVENS & WEBBER.
OYSTERS,
FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY.
106 - Randolph Street - 106
Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to.

L. B. PLATT & CO.,
OYSTERS
FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY,
65 - - Randolph Street - - - 65
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Printers' Warehouse.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
30 Washington Street, Chicago.
The subscriber is prepared to furnish TYPE in large or small quantities, from a superior quality of metal, either for cash or approved paper. He is also agent for the sale of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, &c., with a large stock of which he is now ready for delivery. Everything necessary for a complete Printing Office can be furnished on short notice. Orders will be put in prompt attention.
D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

Special Notices.

☞ To Consumptives.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York. de18d86-ly

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEETS' INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Diseases it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and ast nishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers. no15-90eow-d-ly

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular Beverage possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whisky, and are now offered the most efficacious Tonic and Restorative, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, Delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish a fact more over all other Tonics now in use. For Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints, they are an infallible remedy, and are a certain preventive of yellow and chills and fever.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 28 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent,
No. 70, State street, Chicago.
R. R. LANDON, Agent. apr7-90-dawly

☞ Lyon's Katharion for the Hair, Nothing has ever been made which has given such universal satisfaction. It restores in a few days gray hair to the Hair, and imparts a delightful odor. If you wish a fine, healthy head of Hair, try it. Sold everywhere, for 75 cents per bottle. de17-90-1m

☞ Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ostewaldt, late manager at Batchelor's N. Y., has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 160 Lake street, at which he these curious productions of art. No person can detect the artificial from the natural, when adjusted to the head.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcers in the Throat.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcers on the Ear.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcers & Sore Leg from any cause.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Chronic Diarrhœa.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bladder.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is perhaps you have an inward BOIL. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists. oct7-90-1y

Music Stores.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
46 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.,
PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC,
Dealer in
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 46 Clark Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention. no9-90-1y

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
No. 99 Clark Street.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Boston Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premium in Gold and Silver Medals.
Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having facilities for manufacturing Pianos in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line.
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
oct16d-1y

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED
PIANO-FORTES.
Hackettory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, Corner Third Avenue, New York.
For nearly of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, length of time in tune and delicacy of touch are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by offering his persons a superior manufacture of such instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior satisfaction to purchasers in every respect.

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in
RAGS AND PAPER,
25 South Canal Street ..... Chicago, Ill.
T. L. CARTER, R. R. STONE.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags. sel'90-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,
have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

16x20	19x24	24x36	20x28	22x32	28x42	30x42
30x22	30x24	30x36	30x38	30x40	30x46	30x57

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manilla do.
500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 Kegs or Maiter's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible prices.
☞ Cash paid for Rags. ap23

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to execute Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without patent clasps. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c., for Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Receipts, &c., ruled and printed to order. Magazines, Pamphlets, &c., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound, all kinds of printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. No. 126 LAKE STR. ET, Northeast corner of Clark. (entrance on Clark st.) Post Office box 2,016. my25-90-1y

For Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK
Transportation Line.
A. WARREN & CO.,
General Freighters to the Mines,
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give parties unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to us for sale or storage will be carefully attended to. Our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth street.
A. WARREN & CO.
se29-90-1y St. Joseph, Mo.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—
Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolvers; Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Powder Flasks, and all kinds of other's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally for sale, at Nos. 52 and 54 South Water street, Lake Block, Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY 126 Lake-st. ap7'90

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH,
DENTIST,
58 ..... WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO 58
Post Office Box 1826.
[oct'90-1y]

A. W. FREEMAN,
DENTIST,
102 ..... WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO 102
No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work. oct'90-1y

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL,
Fairfield Mills,—500 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by
BEDFORD, MERREDITH & CO.,
ja13'90-1y No. 219 south Water st.

Scales,

DURYEE & FORSYTH,
Manufacturing Company
SCALES,
FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES,
Warehouse Trucks, Barrow, Bar rows, Sugar Mills, &c.
A. K. SPENCER, Agent,
oct7-90d-6m 139 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!
Manufactured by
ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
99 S. Canal-st., Chicago.
All kinds of Scales Repaired.
ja4-1y

HOWE'S STAND-
ARD SCALES.
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
No. 45 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill
Weigh out of Level. No Cheat Beds. All friction removed ap7-90-1y

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of
L. J. HAMBLEY & CO.,
is this day mutually dissolved. L. J. Hambley having purchased the entire interest of S. Lockwood Brown in the assets and business of the late firm, will continue the business at the old Stand, No. 47 and 49 State street, and is authorized to receive all debts due the late firm.
Signed, L. J. HAMBLEY,
S. L. BROWN.
Chicago, Nov. 30th, 1860. de22-d78-1w

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of A. H. Covert & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. H. Covert will settle the business of the firm, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
A. H. COVART,
J. E. SMITH,
G. W. DART.
de27d1w

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Keller, Meda & Mellen, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by Keller, Meda & Mellen, as authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.
JESSE KELLER,
JOHN J. MEDA,
JOHN G. MELLEN.
de27-d1w

BILLIARD TABLES.—For Sale
Splendid Rosewood Billiard Tables, with Marble Slabs and Legs, with best Cushions in the world, for $300 and $350. Everything complete. Please send your orders by mail or otherwise, and I will fill the same as nearly as possible. All tables sold by me are fully warranted. Practical Billiard Table Maker, No. 146 Fulton street, Fox Lot, Chicago. de18-d86-3m

Business Cards.

CHARLES B. WAITE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
198 Clark Street, Chicago.
Particular attention given to the law of real estate and to the collection of claims within the State of Illinois. de1-1y

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
80 - - Dearborn Street - - - 80
SECOND FLOOR CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

☞ REFERENCES.—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago. Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Philadelphia; Hon. Andrew Gr. Ess., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whitman & Co., Bloomsdurg, Pa.; Chamberlain, Johnson & Dubois, Pres't Board of Control, Wm. B. Ogden, President, Columbus, O.; C. P. Ely & Co., George Steele, Esq., Edward Jerome, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; Hon. O. Denniston, Rome, N. Y. ja19-90-1y

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Cabinet and British Ware, No. 166 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. mh27-90-1y

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
150 - - - Clar - Street - - - 150
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. S. REED.
[oct 30-1y]

SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
75 - - Chestnut, North Side, - - 75
Between Third and Fourth sts., St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
FREDERICK SPIES. GALVIN C. BURT.

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in
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And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manilla do.
500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 Kegs or Maiter's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible prices.
☞ Cash paid for Rags. ap23

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to execute Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without patent clasps. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c., for Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Receipts, &c., ruled and printed to order. Magazines, Pamphlets, &c., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound, all kinds of printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. No. 126 LAKE STR. ET, Northeast corner of Clark. (entrance on Clark st.) Post Office box 2,016. my25-90-1y

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Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OF BOSTON
HAS OPENED
EYE AND EAR
Infirmary, in all diseases and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has had twenty years' practice in the profession. He strictly confines himself to diseases of the Eye and Ear, and to nothing else. Persons desiring to consult him can be examined free of charge, by calling at his office, No. 140 Randolph street, Chicago. oct'90-1y

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
Sole Agent for the Celebrated Spectacles,
Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles,
Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses,
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, &c.
Constantly on hand, a full assortment of instruments and spectacles required in this country. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses fitted to suit the vision. No. 79 Clark Street ..... No. 79
Opposite the Court House.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
— AND —
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
64 La Salle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE:
The subscriber would call your attention to his stock of Gas Fixtures and every article in the Plumbing line, which he will sell at the lowest prices. His Gilding department is complete, and all work in that line will be done in the best manner and warranted. Orders promptly attended to. 25 East Washington street.

Oysters.

STEVENS & WEBBER.
OYSTERS,
FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY.
No. 108 Randolph Street 108
☞ Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. (feb)

L. B. PLATT & CO.,
OYSTERS
FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY.
No. 65 Randolph Street - - - 65
☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to. (feb)

Printers' Warehouse.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
83 Washington Street, Chicago.

The subscribers is prepared to furnish TYPE in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for cash or approved paper, by the 1st of January next. Also, a complete assortment of Printing Materials, for sale at the lowest cash prices. Orders for a complete Printing Office will receive prompt attention. Old Type taken in exchange at fair prices. Printing Presses repaired. Old Presses taken in exchange for new. Wood Type, Brass Rule, Leads, Slides, Furniture, Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Galleys, Brass Type, Ink, Wood Type, Brass Rule, Leads, Slides, Furniture, Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Galleys, Brass Type, Ink, Rollers, Tympan Paper, Cards, Bronzing Powder, Bronzing Machines, Cutting Machines, Paper Stocks, Card Board, Straw Board, Boards, Wrapping Paper, Tissue Paper, Colored Paper, Bronze Powders, Printers' Tools

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1860.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1860.

We are glad to notice a continued demand for currency, owing to the increasing activity in the pork trade. Trains on our leading packers are coming in lively from the country, and in some of the banks the large surplus which they have been carrying for the last six weeks, has been reduced down almost to a comfortable working basis. If the drain keeps up for another week as it has for the past, active employment will be found for all the currency our bankers have at immediate command. As might be expected, the feeling in financial circles is decidedly more cheerful. The wheels of commerce actually begin to move; the embargo on trade is steadily, and it is to be hoped, surely dissolving, infusing life and activity into all departments of trade. The bug-bear of disunion must in less than seventy days hide its hideous head for four years at least; and if peradventure it dare to lift its "ruthless hand" against the Constitution of the country, a proper amount of hemp and round shot will soon effectually cure its traitorous covertings.

Exchange to-day was decidedly weak. The nominal price was still 10 ℔ cent premium; but we have no doubt that best customers could obtain round lots at ½@1 ℔ cent below the current rate. Outsiders were freely supplied, and most parties showed an anxiety to draw down balances in New York to the lowest possible figure in anticipation of a decline. In the street it was sold freely at about 9@9½, diminishing the demand at the counters of the banks. The large remittances still to be made on to-morrow (Saturday) and Monday to meet payments due the 1st and 4th of January, may keep up the price till after the 1st, but with present prospects a considerable decline may be looked for during the next week.

There is little or no demand for gold. Buying rates nominal at 9 ℔ cent premium; selling at 10.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY—MICHIGAN BANKS.—A correspondent in Southern Michigan writes as follows:

Your views on Illinois currency are correct, and every business man will endorse them. In 1857 every banker in Southern Michigan took and paid out freely at par the notes of the Illinois banks; but now since they are being got up to sell exchange at high rates, we have discarded them entirely as a currency, and unless you establish by law a central place of redemption, it is hardly possible for their notes to ever again have a circulation. We have heard our best bankers express the opinion that there was two million dollars of Illinois and Wisconsin in circulation in Michigan; most of this currency is Illinois—I think three quarters at least. We shall try and reduce Illinois still more, unless a different system is adopted by your banks. In our new banking law the banks are required to redeem at Detroit at a half per cent, or in gold at their counter. We in our law do not receive deposits of any Southern State stocks (except Kentucky), nor is Missouri received. Our law authorizes ten per cent interest to be charged on loans, and we think it a very good law. Our people have just voted a change of the constitution, by which the joint and several liability of stock-holders is changed to that of New York, (making them liable for double the amount of stock held by any person. We are greatly obliged for efforts of the TRIBUNE in aiding to bring about a reform in Western banking.

Years ago Michigan was cursed with a most pestilent brood of "Wild Cat" banks; but they have long since, with an exception or two, gone the ways of all the earth, and her banks have gone nobly through all the financial storms of the last three years. Illinois has had about experience enough to follow the wise example of Michigan, and her resources now are certainly abundantly sufficient to enable her to have not only a safe but a redeemable currency. Our next Legislature will deserve, and they will surely receive, the execrations of the public if they do not pass such amendments as will ensure such a currency to the people.

PREMIUM AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

The following are the closing rates of F. Granger Adams, Esq., No. 44 Clark street, editor of the Chicago Bank Note List, for currency, exchange, &c.:

	BUYING. Prem.	SELLING. Prem.
Exchange on New York nominally	9	10
N. Y. & N. Eng. solvent Bank Notes	5	
Ohio, Ky., La., & Ind. State, do	5	
Mich. & Canada do	4	
New Jersey, & Iowa do	3	
Penn., Md. and Free Ind. do	2	
Gold	8	
Va., North & South Carolina & Mo.	Par.	
Ga., Ala., and Old Tenn. Banks	Par.	

THE NEW YORK SEVEN PER CENT. LOAN.—The bids for the New York seven per cent. loan of $1,200,000 to make up the deficiency in the Sinking Fund, were opened at Albany on Wednesday. About $4,000,000 were offered, showing that there is plenty of money somewhere to invest in New York securities. The highest bids, those which obtained the loan, were made at 1 9-100@3½ above par. The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company takes $600,000 at $101.15@101.25. Henry H. King takes $400,000 at $101.38@101.87. The higher bids were for smaller amounts. These bids, though much below what they would have been three months ago, show a healthy reaction in the money market. As the loan is payable Oct. 1, 1864, under all the circumstances the prices obtained will be regarded as unusually favorable. Had it been made for 20 years, it would have commanded a much higher figure.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

Money is plenty, not only with our bankers, but with those of all the other cities, and all that is wanted to bring it out is a restoration of confidence. This, too, is rapidly taking place, and at other points. Even exchange, which is in greater demand to-day than on Monday, has a downward tendency. Several of the institutions, including such heavy ones as the State Savings, sell sight on the East at 9 per cent. prem. to-day, for bankable funds. For gold, which is in active demand, plenty can be bought at ¾ prem., and some, who are anxious, would sell at par for gold; and as the latter sell at 8 per cent. prem. over bankable funds, the rate of exchange cannot be called firm at over 8 per cent.

Speaking of Illinois and Missouri currency the same paper justly adds:

It should be borne in mind that it is the character of this currency, and not the political panic, which puts exchange in St. Louis and Chicago at 9@10 per cent. for same panic prevails at Cincinnati and Louisville, where exchange is only ¾@1 per cent. over their currency. For gold—real money—exchange can be had as low there as elsewhere, i. e., par to ¾ prem.

There is but little demand for exchange on New Orleans, yet a little is daily sold at 1½ per cent. prem., and it is not likely soon to rule lower.

Illinois and Wisconsin currency is in quite limited supply to-day, hardly enough for current wants, and Missouri funds were paid out by different dealers, on currency checks, for want of it. Still, ½@1¼ difference is made in favor of Missouri, all fighting shy of currency, for fear it may be sent here in larger quantities than wanted for exchange, from Chicago and other points.

Gold is in good demand at 8 per cent. prem., and will probably be in greater demand before the month is out. This region is pretty well drained of that commodity at present.

CINCINNATI.—We quote as follows from the *Gazette* of yesterday:

The tendency of things in the money market, and in general business, continues in the direction of improvement, the movement in the latter leading, as heretofore, the current of feeling in financial circles. As trade in produce works loose, bankers respond, and thus matters move upward step by step in the scale of improvement. Paper is still scrutinized very closely, and negotiations are not effected without difficulty, but business in the discount line is larger than it was a week ago, and there is a moderate demand for first-class names. Currency is in fair supply, and most of the bankers have as much as they care to use. The minimum rate of interest is 12 ℔ cent., and from this the terms vary up to 3 ℔ cent. per month. Good paper is obtainable outside at 2 ℔ cent. per month.

The supply of New York exchange continues to increase as the volume of business in the produce markets is extended, and rates were lower to-day, though not uniformly so. Some of the dealers maintained Monday's figures, buying at ¼ and selling at 1 prem., but others sold at ¾ and bought at ¼; and the indications at close were that the market, to-morrow, would settle down to ¾ prem. all round. The Valley Bank drew freely at ¾ premium for packages and for local customers.

We observe a more cheerful tone among our exchanges generally, and prospects now are that in a very few weeks the "panic" will be over and business will again move onward in its accustomed channels.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Crescent* of Friday has the following:

There was a decided improvement in moneyed circles to-day. The offerings at the banks were not equal to the income, and on the street there was very little offering. Some negotiations were in course of treaty at from 20@2½ ℔ cent per month and at 1¾@2. Those that operate on borrowed capital, and are dependent on bank facilities from day to day, will feel the pressure until the crisis is passed.

The Eastern market was rather quiet than otherwise to-day. Northern funds were not altogether in large supply. In most quarters the counter rate for checks at the banks was ¾ dis., with a very dull inquiry. Outside there were sales at 1 ℔ cent. dis. in unlimited sums, while the banks were picking up as much as they wanted at 1¾ dis. Though 1 1¼@1¾ are the quotations, they are rather arbitrary for the present time; yet there was, all round, a good deal of business carried through in Northern funds. In time bills we did not learn of any transactions. They may be quoted at all sorts of rates, and then again at no rates whatever; but parties who can wait the maturity of sixty day drafts will realize a fine profit—that is, if 3½@5 ℔ cent. dis. can be considered such.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'y bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	472	10617	264	605		846
C. & R. I. R. R.	363	3500	3500		700	
I. C. R. R.	100	700	1100			
C. B. & Q. R. R.	171	4333	2657			
C. & N. W. R. R.	1291	10636	302	1950		
C. A. & St. L. R. R.			1050			
Total	2396	33886	9773	2555	700	979

	Dr's'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Tal'w lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	1089	180	14	12450	50	
C. & R. I. R. R.	809	853		10680	60	
I. C. R. R.	57	1011	32	4210	50	
C. B. & Q. R. R.	292	1011	257	40663		
C. & N. W. R. R.	713			1697		
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	14	130	16	9100		
Total	2987	3273	319	86963	630	

Owing to increased receipts the Wheat market opened quiet at a decline of 1c on the closing quotations of yesterday, but after the New York dispatches were received, an improvement of ½c took place, closing quiet at 75½c for No. 2 and 80c for No. 1 spring. There was but a limited inquiry for Flour, and the market was quiet and unchanged. Corn was firm and in moderate request with an advance of ½c on mixed; sales at 31@31½c. Oats more active and steady. Rye in good request. Barley rather dull.

Mess Pork in good demand at $15.00. Dressed Hogs steady and in active demand by packers and shippers. Live Hogs firm and active. Highwines a shade higher and more active. Hides advanced ½@¾c with a good shipping inquiry.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28, 1860.

FLOUR—Receipts 2396 brls. Market dull. Sales were as follows: 200 brls "Elmaker" good spring at $4.50; 100 brls "Becker's XX" choice at $4.75; 500 brls (brand not named) at $4.25; 500 brls "Ionic" on p. t.

WHEAT—Receipts 33,886 bu. Market declined 1c. Sales were: 4,700 bu Northwestern Club at [illegible] in store; 500 bu do at 81c in store; 1000 bu No. 1 spring at 79½c in store; 2800 bu do at 80c in store; 800 bu No. 2 spring at 75½ in store; 18,000 bu do at [illegible] in store; 7000 bu do at 75c in store; 121 bags [illegible] Club at 84c del.

CORN—Receipts 9773 bu. Market firm and ½c [illegible]. Sales were: 1000 bu mixed at 31c in store; [illegible] bu do at 31½c in store; 300 bu damp Corn at [illegible] on track.

OATS—Receipts 2555 bu. Market steady and [illegible]. Sales were: 20,000 bu No. 1 in two lots at [illegible] in store.

RYE—Receipts 700 bu. Market firm. Sales [illegible] bags at 46c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts 979 bu. Market quiet. Sale [illegible] bags at 41c on track.

LIVE HOGS—Receipts 3573. Market firm with good demand by packers and shippers at $4.40@[illegible] a lot of 44 averaging 200 lbs sold at $4.70.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork firm. Sales 50 brls extra Mess at $14.75; 100 brls heavy Mess at $15; 25 [illegible] prime Leaf Lard at 10c.

HIGHWINES—Receipts 630 brls. Market active [illegible] a shade better. Sales were: 352 brls country 14¼c; 100 brls do at 15c; 50 brls City at 15¼c; 100 [illegible] at 15¼c.

BROOM CORN—Sales 3 tons very choice Broom [illegible] at $65 on track.

SEEDS—Sales 10 bags Timothy Seed at $2.25.

SALT—Sales 500 bags Liverpool G. A. Salt at $1 [illegible].

BUTTER—Good firkin 13@14c; common do 10@ [illegible] Dairy 15c.

EGGS—Steady. Fresh 15c@15½c; Limed 13½c [illegible].

HIDES—Market advanced ½@¾c. We quote: Green 5@5½c; Green Salted 5½@6c; Dry Salted 10 [illegible]; Dry Flint 12@12½c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens $1.50@2.00 ℔ doz. [illegible] dressed Turkeys 5c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—Quiet. Neshannocks and Carters [illegible].

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts 2987. Market active and without important change. Sales were:

6 averaging	300 lbs at		$5.75
	do	220 lbs at	5.65
	do	247 lbs at	5.75
	do	251 lbs at	5.62½
at $5.50 @5.75	dividing on	200 lbs.	
at 5.37½@5.65	do	200 lbs.	
at 5.37½@5.62½	do	200 lbs.	
at 5.62½@5.85	do	200 lbs.	
at 5.50 @5.75	do	200 lbs, none under 180 lbs.	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—FLOUR—5@10c per brl better, but demand both for export and home consumption is less active. Freights are a shade firmer, and this checks the inquiry for shipment. Sales [illegible] brls at $5.15@5.25 for super state; $5.40@[illegible] for extra state; $5.15@5.25 for super western; [illegible]@5.75 for common to medium extra western; [illegible]@5.70 for shipping brands extra round hoop [illegible], the market closing quiet with holders generally disposed to insist on very full prices. Canadian flour scarce and also brings a little more money. Sales 400 brls at $5.50@7 for common to choice extra. Rye flour selling slowly at $3.25@4.10 for common to choice super. Corn meal without special change. Sales 250 brls at $3.15 for Jersey, and $3.50@3.55 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Opened firmer and closed rather heavy. [illegible] 850 brls at 19@19½c, chiefly at the inside price.

GRAIN—Wheat opened with holders disposed to insist on better prices, but with a firmer freight market, shippers holding back, and at the close holders were disposed to sell freely at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 11,800 bush common to prime choice spring at $1.17@1.21; 36,000 bush inferior to prime Milwaukee club, amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1.23@1.27; 31,000 bush white western at $1.40@1.45 and 3,500 bush Canada club at $1.28; winter red wheat nominal at $1.35. Rye quiet at [illegible]. Barley dull and nominal at 65@80c inferior to prime. Corn in pretty good export demand and market a shade firmer. Sales 98,000 bush of mixed western at 69@70c in store and delivered, closing with sales in store at 70c. Oats in moderate request at 37@37½c for western and Canada, and 37½@38c for state.

TALLOW—Firm. Sales, 100,000 lbs at 9½@9¾c and now held higher.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm, with moderate demand. Sales 700 brls at $15.75 for old mess, $16.12@16.25 for new mess, $15.50 for western prime mess, $10¾ for old prime, $12.50 for new prime. Beef dull and unchanged. Sales 200 bbls at $8@10 for repacked mess, $10.50@11.00 for extra mess. Prime mess Beef dull and nominal. Beef Hams steady. Sales 200 bbls western at $12@14, the latter price for choice. Cut meats heavy and lower. Sales 220 [illegible] at 5½c for shoulders, and 8c for hams. Hogs firmer at 6¾@7c for corn fed dressed, and 6¼@6½c for live. Bacon quiet. Small sales at 9½c for long clear middles. Lard market dull and unchanged. Sales 250 bbls at 10@10¼c for prime western. Butter selling slowly at 10@14c for Ohio, 14@20c for state. Cheese steady at 9@10½c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Coffee remains steady. Sales 600 bags St. Domingo on p. t., 50 bags Jamaica at 13½. Sugar to-day steady with moderate demand. Sales [illegible] 600 hhds Cuba at 5⅛@5⅜c, 200 hhds N. O. at [illegible]@6c, 330 boxes Havana, part at 5⅞@6 and the remainder on p. t., 100 hhds Porto Rico at [illegible]. Rice steady. Sales 125 tierces at 6@6¼c cash. Molasses unchanged. Sales 200 bbls N. O. at 34@36c cash, and by auction 280 bbls N. O. at 22@25 for old crop, 31 new crop both cash.

HOPS—Quiet. Small sales at 23@30c for new, old neglected.

HIDES—Firm at 21c for Buenos Ayres, 20 for Rio Grande, 6⅞@7 for western slaughter.

WOOL—Continues dull, and prices still rule in favor of purchasers.

LEATHER—Market for hemlock and oak sole dull and unchanged.

STOCKS—Lower and close firmer. Chi & R I 51½, [illegible] T 38½, Gal & Chi 65½, C C & C 96, Ill C scrip [illegible], M S 13½, do gtd 32, Pan 112½, M C 48½, Harl [illegible], do pfd 24, Hud 43, N Y C 75½, Erie 35½, Pacific Mail 88¾, Canton 14, Penn 76, U S 5s of 71 89, Cal [illegible], Erie 3d 84.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The South Carolina Traitors Take Possession of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—The Governor has been to-day tendered the services of troops from Georgia, Alabama, and different portions of Carolina, and many companies may be expected here to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—The Palmetto flag was raised early yesterday afternoon over the Custom House and Post-Office. At five o'clock last evening the Palmetto flag was raised at Castle Pinckney.

A large military force went over last night to take possession of Fort Moultrie.

LATER.—Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie were taken possession of by South Carolina military last night.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—Capt. Humphreys still holds possession of the Arsenal. Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie are occupied by the State troops, under the instructions of the Governor of the State to hold peacable possession of these forts and for the purpose of protecting the Government property. Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie were held by about twelve men, who peacably surrendered. There was no collision; none was anticipated when the troops left the city to garrison these forts. The excitement is subsiding.

THE REBEL CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—An ordinance entitled An Ordinance to amend the Constitution in respect to the Executive Departments, was passed in the secret session of the Convention yesterday. It provides as follows:

First, That the Governor has power to receive ambassadors, ministers, consuls and agents of foreign powers, to make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to nominate all officers by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint ambassadors, ministers and consuls, as the General Assembly may previously direct, and also all other officers whose appointment has not otherwise been provided for by law, to fill vacancies during the recess of the senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate, to convene the Senate whenever he thinks it necessary, provided, nevertheless, during the existence of the Convention, that all treaties, directions for the appointment of ambassadors, ministers, consuls, &c., be subject to the advice and consent of the Convention.

Second, That the Governor immediately appoint four persons, with the advice and consent of the Convention, who with the Lieut. Governor shall form a Council to be called the Executive Council, whose duty it shall be to advise with him.

All obligations of secrecy in regard to the above ordinance were withdrawn.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—The Convention met at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Rhett spoke on the report of the Committee who had under consideration the address to the people of the Southern States, and also on the ordinance for the formation of a Southern Confederacy. He said the object was to insure a speedy organization for a permanent protection of our rights. Texas and Arkansas were at last acting in favor of the proposition. He advocated the election of double the number of Representatives to the General Convention as were in the present Congress, and was in favor of the adoption of articles of confederation for a Provisional Government.

In the secret session yesterday, Mr. Memminger, to whom had been referred the resolution of the Convention on citizenship, reported an ordinance that every person residing in South Carolina at the time of its secession from the United States, whether a born resident or a naturalized citizen, shall continue until death a citizen of South Carolina, unless a foreign residence be established, or notice intent be given of expatriation. Also that all free white born within the territory of the State, or those born outside the territory whose fathers were then citizens, shall be deemed citizens. Also, persons from any one of the United States, who within twelve months from the secession of this State shall reside within its territory, with the intention of remaining, shall, upon taking the oath of allegiance, be declared citizens. Also, that citizens of other States coming here after the expiration of a year from the date of secession, actually residing seven months with the intention of remaining, shall become citizens upon taking the oath of allegiance. Also, all free whites entering the military, naval or civil service of the State, shall become citizens upon taking the oath of allegiance.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Gen. Scott declares that Major Anderson's movement at Charleston had been made without consulting with him, and whether in accordance with instructions from the President, he could not say. He considered that in a strategical point of view, Maj. Anderson had done perfectly right, as he was now in a position which he could maintain, which was not the case at Fort Moultrie, where his small force could have been overcome in a short time. It remains to be seen whether Maj. Anderson has acted under orders or upon his own responsibility.

It has been ascertained with certainty that a majority of the Republican members of Congress are ready to guarantee the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills. If the South is indisposed to meet the concession proposed, the Republicans contend that it can only be through a determination to reject all compromises.

It is understood that Gov. Brown of Georgia has solicited from the Secretary of War and has obtained a year's leave of absence for Col. Hardee, late commandant at West Point, to go to Europe to purchase guns and munitions of war for the Sate of Georgia.

The news of the capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney reached the Administration while in Cabinet meeting to-day. The Commissioners from South Carolina are in conference with them. The Commissioners demand that the troops be withdrawn immediately, or this shall be their last interview, and they will return to South Carolina and prepare for the worst.

The proposals for the five million Treasury notes under the recent act of Congress, were opened to-day at the Treasury Department. The bids were for less than $2,500,000, at an average of twelve per cent. interest. The following are the bids:

Thos. J. Warner of New York and others $60,000, at 25 per cent. Field & McLane of Missisippi, $25,000, at 15 per cent. Field & McLane of New York, $5,000, at 20 per cent. John Daine of the city of Washington, $5,500, at 6 per cent. John T. Wright of New York, $4,000, at 6 per cent. Jno. F. Langdon of Vermont, $5,000, at 9 3-4 per cent. James F. Langdon of Vermont, $4,000 at 9 3-4 per cent. Amos Townsend, cashier of New Haven Bank, $10,000, at 8 per cent; do. do., $10,000 at 9 per cent; do. do., $9,000 at 8 1-2 per cent. Samuel Debke of New York, $4,000, at 8 per cent. W. E Brown of New York, $2,000, at 7 per cent; do. do. $1500 at 8 per cent. J. F. Huntingdon of New York, $50,000 at 18 per cent.; do. do. $25,000 at 24 per cent. Bank of Commerce, N. Y. for self and others, $1,500,000 at 12 per cent. L. M Swan of N. Y. $10,000 at 18 per cent. Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, Pa., $7,000 at 8 per cent.; do. do. $8,000 at 8 1-2 per cent.; do. do. $10,000 at 9 per cent.; do. do. $10,000 at 10 per cent. R. L. & A. Stewart, New York, $116,000 at 12 per cent.; do. do. $80,000 at 12 per cent; do. do. $5,600 at 12 per cent Edward J. King of New York, $5,000 at 10 per cent.; do do, $5,000 at 12; Field & McLane of New York, 10,000 at 36 per cent.; do do, $70,000 at 24; F. Carlton of New York, $30,000 at 25; G. S. Bishop of New York, $50,000 at 9; do do, $20,000 at 9 1-2; do do, $20,000 at 10; F. P. James of New York, $25,000 at 12; do do, $25,000 at 15; do do, $25,000 at 18; do do, $25,000 at 21; do do, $100,000 at 24; Geo. H. Norman of New York, $30,000 at 8 12; Sayre & Bros. of New York, $3,000 at 10; Levi Hasbrouck of New York, $2,000 at 8; Wm. D. Slocum of New York, $1,000 at 10 1-4. No awards have yet been made, the Secretary of the Treasury having the bids under advisement.

The Bond Thieves Enjoined.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—In the U. S. District Court to-day the following came up: The United States of America *ex. rel.* Messrs. Kelly, Chief Clerk of the Department of the Interior, and Secretary Thompson of that Department, *vs.* Jerome V. Simpson, Vice President of the Overland Pony Express Co., Thompson Bros., Clark, Dodge & Co., Godard Bailey, Clerk, &c., in the Department, Russell Major & Waddell, and Richard Schell.—This morning, Mr. Van Buren Wilcox, on the part of the U. S. District Attorney, moved for injunctions against the above named defendants, restraining them, one and all, in the same restrictions as the Bank of the Republic, from parting with, loaning, selling or hypothecating any bonds of any State which belonged to the Indian Fund, lodged in the Department of the Interior, which they or any of them may have now or have had in their possession. The motion was granted in all its extent and breadth. Mr. Kelly, who has been here on a special mission in regard to this business, left to-day for Washington.

From Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Dec. 28.—C. O. C. and P. P. Express, passed at 2 p. m.

DENVER CITY, Dec. 25.—Twenty mules were stolen from C. O. C. and P. P. Express by a couple of Mexicans.

An altercation occurred on the street yesterday between Somers, a cattle dealer, and Tappan, a newspaper correspondent, respecting reference to the former in a letter recently published in the Missouri *Republican*. Tappan received a slight cut in the hand from a dirk knife.

Preparations are making by this stage line to Santa Fe and San Juan mines.

Weather pleasant—nights frosty; days clear and warm.

From the Steamers.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 28.—A large screw steamship, with two black and red funnels with white bands, and showing numbers 79, 12, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock this (Friday) morning. There is a high gale here which has been raging for the past few days, and the news yacht was unable to get out. There are no signs of the gale abating.

The above steamer was undoubtedly the Australasian, which left Liverpool on the 22d instant.

Couldn't Get the News.

CAPE RACE, Dec. 27, via Sackville 28th.—The steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool on the 18th inst., passed off the Cape at half-past six o'clock on Thursday evening. A heavy easterly gale, which had prevailed for the past week, has caused such a sea that the news yacht of the Associated Press was unable to put out to obtain the dispatches for the Association.

From Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Dec. 28.—The Western stage from Denver, with United States mails, six passengers and $1,200, passed here at 4 P. M. yesterday, for Omaha.

The weather continues clear and pleasant in Denver, and building was still going on.

Union Meeting at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—A large Convention of mechanics and working men last night passed strong Union resolutions, favoring a call for a National Workingmen's Convention, and discountenancing ultra politicians, both North and South.

From Kansas.

ATCHISON, Dec. 28.—The report of the Kansas Relief Committee for the week ending Dec. 26th, states that 209,184 pounds of wheat, flour, corn, beans, &c., have been received from various States; also, several boxes of clothing. The total amount distributed during that time is 1,577,000 pounds, which has been sent to twenty-one different counties in the Territory, and the benefits of the shipments have begun to be very sensibly realized among our suffering people.

The snow which fell here several inches deep the first of the week, is rapidly disappearing, and the weather promises to be mild again.

Union Meeting at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—The meeting at Barnum's Hotel last night, so far from being a secession meeting, was an informal meeting of merchants, members of the Bar, and others, to devise such means as might be deemed necessary to preserve the integrity of Maryland in the present aspect of affairs. It was composed of conservative Union-loving citizens, but the privacy with which the proceedings were conducted, gave an impression to some that it was of an opposite character.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 28.—All is quiet here and business dull. Most of the members of the Legislature have gone home.

Meetings are being held in the various counties, at which Union sentiments are prevalent, but hope is well nigh gone.

From California.

FORT KEARNEY, Dec. 28.—The Pony Express, with California dates to the 15th inst., passed here at 9:30 last night.

The two strongest candidates for U. S. Senator this winter appear to be Gen. McDougal and Gen. Denver.

Honors to Maj. Anderson.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 28.—The citizens of Wilmington are firing a salute of 21 guns, in honor of Major Anderson and his gallant band.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES, C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS, [illegible] FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire. Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c. [illegible] JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. [illegible] Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel [illegible] WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C. At very low prices. T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois. Post Office address, Box 2[illegible]. oc5'59-1y

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Messrs Miller & Willsearth are no longer agents for Lorillard Fire Insurance Company of New York, from this date, and any issue of Policies or Renewals [illegible] by them will not be recognized by the Company. Hereafter, Messrs. Higginson & James will represent Lorillard Insurance Company in Chicago. WILLIAM H. SMITH, General Agent. Chicago, December 28, 1860.

ECONOMY AND SECURITY. THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. No. 61 Wall Street. CASH CAPITAL, $500,000. PROFITS ANNUALLY DIVIDED. 75 Per Cent. to the Dealers. [illegible] CARLISLE NORWOOD, President. WASHINGTON SMITH, Vice Pres't. GEORGE B. CRARY, Secretary. HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agents, Chicago. S. C. HIGGINSON. ALFRED JAMES. de28d767-1w

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, Especially designed for the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family, [illegible] A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y. For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co. and J. E. S. Fuller & Co.

SHIRTS. COLLARS. TIES. BURWELL & WYANT, DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS Dearborn Street, 8 Tremont Block. [illegible] GLOVES, HALF HOSE HOSIERY.

TIMOTHY HAY.—100 car loads of the best Timothy Hay in bales, well bound, of [illegible] CHEAP FOR READY PAY. [illegible] FRISBIE BROTHERS.

POTE & RICHARDSON, Manufacturers of Hominy, Grits, Corn Meal, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upo that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad a headache.

Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anaemia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache! CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the Absence of any Disagreeable Taste, renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS. All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, 48 Cedar Street, New York.

Wanted.

WANTED.—240 Acres of Land within ten or twelve miles of Cedar Falls, Butler Co., Iowa. TOMPKINS & CO., Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block. de21d716-1w

WANTED—A responsible situation in some office. Salary not so much of an object at present as immediate employment. References given. Address "A. Z." Post Office. de27

WANTED—A convenient House for a small family. Rent paid three months in advance if desired. Also, any one having Furniture for sale may address Post Office Box 2013. de27

WANTED—To purchase two Schooners and five Canal Boats, for which real estate and notes secured by mortgage will be given. Apply to TOMPKINS & CO., Room No. 8, Kingsbury Block. de27d754-1w

WANTED—Staple Goods in any amounts from $5,000 to $30,000, in exchange for good country lands or Chicago City property. Excellent trades will be given. Address Box 355. de21x1w

WANTED—A small family wish to rent a Dwelling on Wabash avenue or near Union Park, in good neighborhood, or a good house in any other part of the city convenient to cars. Rent not to exceed eight hundred dollars. Possession wanted early in January. Best of references given. Address Box 3702, and give discription of property and number. de28d763-1w

WANTED.—A lady from an Eastern city, is obliged, from change of circumstances, to desire a situation as amanuensis, or copyist, reader to an invalid, or proof reader. Or would take the charge of a gentleman's family. References given. Address F. E. M., Box 194. de25x3t-tu,th&sat

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—150,000 Superior Pork Barrel Staves, thoroughly seasoned, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to or address W. H. DOANE, 132 Clark street. de22d734-1w

FOR SALE—100 Tons superior quality Prairie, Timothy and Clover Hay, mixed. CHEAP FOR CASH. Weights guaranteed, and delivered by the car. Orders for the same for any quantity will receive prompt attention. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 18 Dearborn st. Post Office Drawer 6127. de28x1m

Boarding.

BOARDING. — Pleasant Rooms with Board, can be obtained at the Waverly House, 223 Kinzie street, for $3.00 per week. Day Board $2.50 per week. de28x1w

BOARDING.—Furnished Rooms with Board wanted for a gentleman, wife and child. Pleasant location and good accommodation required. References exchanged. Address P. O. Box 6128. de27x3t

BOARDING. — Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. de18x1m

To Rent.

TO RENT—On moderate terms—two New Brick Dwelling Houses, situate on Green street, between Fulton and Carroll streets, West side. Inquire at OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO'S Office, south-west corner Clark and Lake street. de27-d762-1w

TO RENT.—House No. 144 West Jackson street. Also, a fine house on North La Salle street, near North Avenue. Also, Rooms at No. 301 South Wells street. Also, a fine Law or Doctor's Office at No. 42 Clark street. Also, a first-class Brick Residence in the North Division for sale. Also, a few more of those Union Park Lots for sale. Apply at F. H. CUMMING'S, Real Estate Office, No. 42 Clark street. de22x3t

TO RENT—In the Iron Block, corner of Lake and Lasalle street, ONE LARGE HALL. Also, a number of rooms suitable for offices or other purposes. Inquire of LAFLIN, SMITH & BOIS, 79 South Water street, corner of State. de18-d690-2m

TO RENT.—A Brick House, two stories and a basement, with Brick Barn, pleasantly situated in the North Division, east of Clark street, with water gas, &c. Rent moderate. Gas Fixtures, Carpets and part of Furniture for sale cheap if required. Possession given immediately. Address P. O. Box 3860. de25x1w

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

Lost.

LOST.—On Tuesday night on Michigan or Wabash Avenues, a Ladies Fur Muff, lined with brown silk. The finder shall be liberally rewarded on bringing the same to JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO., 20 Lake street. de28x1t

TO THE FALL TRADE OF 1860. WHOLESALE AGENCY For the sale of the following POPULAR ARTICLES AT J. H. JOHNSON'S, No. 70 State Street, Second door from Randolph Street. R. R. LANDON, AGENT. SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS. Country Merchants will please take notice and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere. INFECTINE, OR FEVER AND AGUE CHARM—A sure, safe and reliable EXTERNAL remedy. PHILADELPHIA SOAPS—Oriental Detersive, Erasive, Palm, &c. JAPANESE BOOT AND SHOE POLISH. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE—In any quantity. OLD DR. HEATH'S JAPANESE MEDICINES—Book descriptive of the same mailed upon the receipt of 25 cents. GREELEY'S BOURBON BITTERS—Which are rapidly taking the lead of all others, and cannot be surpassed as an invigorating tonic and family medicine. CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN—Genuine. SHAVER'S PATENT ERASER AND PENCIL SHARPENER. OLD DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. BOSTON INDEXICAL SOAPS—Honey, Gold Dollar, Pamine, Hotel Toilet, Silver, &c. IVORY GOODS FOR STATIONERY DEALERS—Pen Holders, Pencils, Paper Folders, &c. SUPERIOR INK, BLACKING, Stove Polish, &c. SHAVER'S CARPET SWEEPER. PATENT FOOT SCRAPER WITH BRUSH. PATENT GUM MASTIC—For Chewing. DR. JACOB'S BITTERS—Which stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, cleanse the stomach and purify the blood.

$75,000.—Seventy-five thousand dollars worth of first-class residence and business property in exchange for a Stock of Groceries. Address Box 3792. [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawing of Dec. 15th, 1860, at Havana, No. [illegible] drew $100,000; [illegible] TAYLOR, New York.

LOOK OUT.—Ten Good Business Horses at C. L. Stockes' Stable, For sale cheap for cash. [illegible]

HOOPS. HOOPS.—MESSRS. FANAR, LINK & CO., of Fort Wayne, Indiana, are manufacturing Round Hickory Flour, Pork, Whisky Barrel Hoops by Machinery. The Hoops are well shaved and lapped ready for the Cooper. [illegible] Fort Wayne, Indiana.

LAND AND CASH.—One Thousand Acres of Choice Land, heavily timbered with Pine and Oak in the immediate vicinity of one of the best lumber markets in Michigan, and a few thousand dollars in cash, to exchange for Dry Goods or Merchandise. A stock of $10,000 to $15,000 desired. Address, JAMES MONTEITH, Otsego, Mich. de28x3w

$100,000. Valuable Property and Cash. The subscriber has seventy-five thousand dollars worth of property which he proposes to exchange for MERCHANDISE, (Dry Goods or assorted country stocks preferred), and if the desired inducements are presented he is prepared to add Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars in Cash. The property consists of 3,000 acres of valuable timbered land, with a new and very superior Steam Mill, in running order, (accessible by water from Chicago); Illinois and Iowa Lands, well located; Improved Farms, and City Lots. To a jobber or first-class retailer who has a large stock to close out at once, this chance may prove advantageous. If necessary the offered inducements will be divided to meet offers. Address "S. L." P. O. Box 5877, Chicago. [illegible]

LADIES TAKE NOTICE.—You can find Gilt and Plated Laces, Fringes, Braids, Cord, Tassels, Stars, Spangles, Bullion Thread, &c., at 87 Lake street, under the Tremont House. Bullion Embroidery done to order. R. R. CAREREY.

LOOK HERE.—Pianos for Holiday Presents sold cheap [illegible]

HARDWARE! HARDWARE! NICOLAS FABER, 169 North Clark street, has on hand a large stock of Hardware, especially Coopers' Tools, Locks, Nails, Zinc Plated Ware, very cheap. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT, For a Holiday Present, EXACTLY WHAT SHE WANTS. Select LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S Tight Stitch STRONG AND DURABLE Family SEWING MACHINE. IT IS Exactly what your LADY FRIEND, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER, Wants for a HOLIDAY PRESENT. It will be a life-long source of pleasure and satisfaction—will not wear out in a year or two—as would many other costly and less useful articles you might purchase. Call and see them at the Salesroom of COOK, STONE & CO. 124 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs.) [no26-8m-deod-w6m]

ALL SNOWED UP! ALL SNOWED UP! ALL SNOWED UP! ON ALL ROUND THE STOVE! AT The Pedlars' and Pilgrims' Rest, THE PEDLARS' AND PILGRIMS' REST, THE PEDLARS' AND PILGRIMS' REST, A NEW YEAR'S STORY, APPEARS ON THE 3d JANUARY, 1861.

In the City of New York, on the above date, will be made public, the above all-exciting, all-absorbing incident, of which almost every one is anxious to hear or know something.

Be it known, therefore that John Ross Dix, Esq., has written a remarkable New Year's Story—remarkable alike for its intensely amusing and thrilling narrative, genius and power, which cannot fail to carry with it delight and amusement into the household of every family in the land. Seldom, if ever, has a story been published more suited for universal perusal at the commencement of a New Year. The records of the wonderful tales told by the Pilgrims and Pedlars who were all snowed up together on the memorable occasion referred to, are all happily blended together by the author in a style at once genial, attractive and entertaining, in this new story.

The above Story has been written specially for the Household Journal, commencing in No. 18. It will appear exclusively IN THE Household Journal THE FAVORITE FAMILY PAPER, ON THE 3d of January, 1861.

SIXTEEN PAGES. THREE CENTS. SIXTEEN PAGES. THREE CENTS. SIXTEEN PAGES. THREE CENTS. SIXTEEN PAGES. THREE CENTS.

Sold by all Booksellers and News Agents. News Agents please send in your orders as early as possible to ensure a prompt supply. The HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, is the great family periodical of the age. Published Weekly. Price Three Cents. Published by A. HARTILL & CO., 20 North William Street, New York. Mailed to any address for $1.50 a year, with the following inducements to Clubs: 5 copies, $7 a year; 10 copies, $11.50; 15 copies, $16.50; 25 copies, $25 a year. Sample copies mailed free to any address by the Publishers. Send for a copy. Sold by all News Agents. de27d695-6t

ASSIGNEE'S SALE! Holiday Presents AND FINE FANCY GOODS AT COST. 124 - - - - Lake Street - - - - 124 CONSISTING OF LADIES AND GENTS TOILET CASES, LADIES AND GENTS DRESSING " Rosewood, Mahogany and Papier-Mache WRITING DESKS. Morocco and Russia Leather Bags, Reticules and Furnished Morocco Bags, Berlin Wire, Morocco and Kid Purses. ODOR BOXES, ODOR STANDS, TOILET BOXES, CARD-RECEIVERS. ENGLISH OAK AND EBONY JEWEL CASES, PAPIER MACHE AND ROSEWOOD JEWEL " Cigar Cases in Shell, Cigar Cases in Ivory, Cigar Cases in Morocco. PEARL AND PEARL INLAID CARD CASES, SHELL AND SHELL INLAID CARD CASES, PEARL AND SHELL PORTEMONNAIS, SILVER AND IVORY PORTEMONNAIS, GILT AND MOROCCO PORTEMONNAIS. And the finest assortment of STEEL GOODS To be found in the city, comprising Steel Bracelets, Brooches, Tuck Combs, Shawl Pins, Buckles, Slides, Pins, &c., AGATE AND SCOTCH PEBLE SHAWL PINS, PARTY AND OPERA FANS, In Pearl, Ivory, Gilt and Sandall Wood Stick. DRESS GARTERS, All Colors, Kinds, Qualities and Prices. LUBIN'S & BAZIN'S Celebrated Extracts, Pomades and Cosmetics. ROGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S FINE CUTLERY. CORAL BEADS, WAX AND AMBER BEADS. And a general assortment of Cloth, Hair, Nail and Hat Brushes, Dressing Combs, Fine Toilet Soaps, &c., &c. GEORGE A. WHEELER, Assignee. de19-d679-3w

FUR MANUFACTORY. C. H. SPEARS, JR., With J. & A. HERZOG. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in HATS, CAPS AND FURS, BEAL AND WOLF ROBES, &c., 65 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. 65 Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line. oc17-d284

BEEBE'S CORN SEPARATOR, MADE FOR AND SOLD BY L. A. BEEBE, 155 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill., P. O. BOX 1932. This machine consists of all the parts necessarily combined in a PERFECT CORN SHELLER AND CLEANER which are, a Sheller, a Fan, a complete set of Sieves, a Bagging Elevator and a Cob-carrier. Each of these parts is very capacious and the whole is so arranged as to form a beautiful Compact Machine. The Sheller is made by special contract under the Reading's Patent, but it differs materially from the Reading's Sheller so as it is so constructed as to avoid all wedging or crushing of the corn and consequently a great waste of power. With this Machine from two to six horses only are required to shell, clean and bag from 1,000 to 4,000 bushels per day. Price of Complete Machine, $125.00. Send for a Circular.

PURE SWEET CIDER—in whole and half barrels, received daily, and for sale at STEVENS & WHEELER, [illegible] street.

Railroads.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country. Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route. Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors. Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily Trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington. All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers. Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; Two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains. Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River, or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York. Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers, and at the office of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia. Fare always as low and time as quick as on any other route. ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH. The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST. The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public. For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh; H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeely, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athens & Hibbert, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shaler & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West. The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock. And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof. FREIGHTS. By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct. The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freights to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies. Be particular to mark packages "via PENN. R. R." E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia. MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore. LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York. LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agt, Philadelphia. L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Ag't, Philadelphia. THOS. A. SCOTT Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa. ja7-60-1y

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAIL ROAD. 1860-61...... Winter Arrangement......1860-61. Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburg without change, connecting with the Great Pennsylvania Central Railroad To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c. Merchants by taking this route, will have the advantage of all the Eastern markets at no additional cost. Baggage checked through. Trains leave the Union Depot, corner of Canal and Madison streets, West Side, as follows: 5.50 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (Sundays excepted.) 6.30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, (Saturdays excepted.) Connecting at Crestline with the Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all the interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads. Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia. The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also, with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct. FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE. Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States. Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago cars. Sleeping Cars accompany each train. Smoking cars on all trains. Tickets for sale at the principle Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, or at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. Be particular and ask for tickets by Fort Wayne. Freight of all kinds will be carried from Chicago to all points East at all times, at as low rates as any other railroad route. TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, having effected an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, for the transportation of Through Freight, property can now be shipped by this line between Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, With Promptness and Dispatch. J. N. DeBARRY, Supt. W. D. J. H. MOORE, Com. and Gen'l Agent. D. W. ROSS Gen'l West. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. DIRECT ROUTE To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains leave, viz: Day Express—12.45 Noon. Evening Express—4.30 P. M. for Rockford and Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, &c. Through tickets can be purchased at all Railroad offices on Dearborn street, or at the passenger Stations. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent. E. DEWITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't. oc25-ly

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities. Train leaving Chicago at 8.00 P. M., Detroit at 8.35, arrives at Buffalo at 9.30 P. M. New York at 10.15 A. M., Boston at 4.30; connecting with N. Y. Central & Buffalo and N. Y. & Erie trains going East. Tickets via this Road can be obtained at the Union Depot. E. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager. fe-14-60-ly

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. 1860-61...... Winter Arrangement......1860-61 Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 25. 6.00 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sundays, via Old Line. 6.30 P. M.—Night Express—daily except Saturday, via Old Line. Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States and Canadas. 6.00 A. M.—Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia Express, via Cleveland. 6.30 P. M.—Making close connections and quick time as any other route. Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all the Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston. Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, 52 Dearborn street, and at the depot. Trains arrive in Chicago at 10.30 A. M. and 11.00 P. M. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agent. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt. [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS. Winter Arrangement. Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago: 6.00 A. M.—Lightning Express, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Detroit 6.15 P. M. Suspension Bridge 5.00 A. M. Albany 5.00 P. M.; New York 10.30 P. M.; Boston 12.00 night. 6.30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, (except Saturday), arrive at Detroit 6.30 A. M. Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 6.30 P. M. Albany 7.00 A. M. New York 12.30 A. M. Boston noon. 9.50 A. M.—Cincinnati Express, (except Sunday,) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours. 6.30 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express, (except Saturday) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours. Louisville 25 hours. 4.00 P. M.—Train, (Saturday only to Niles. Sunday Trains [illegible]) Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains. The 6.30 P. M. train connects at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points east; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points to Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Baggage checked through. Through tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the depot foot of Lake street. R. N. RICE, Superintendent. H. S. SARGENT, General Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express and Mail leave at 9.45 A. M., and arrive at 3.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Night Express leaves at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrive at 5.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted). Joliet Accommodation, 5.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't. W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield Alton and St. Louis WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Two Express Trains daily leave Depot, Canal street, every morning (except Sunday) and every evening (except Saturday).

	Day Express.	Night Exp.
Leave Chicago at	9.45 A. M.	9.00 P. M.
Arrive at Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Bloomington	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
" St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]

Through trains arrive at Chicago at 5.20 A. M. and 8.40 P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leave Chicago at 4.30 P. M. daily (except Sunday), arrive at [illegible] A. M. Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains. CONNECTIONS—At Chenoa with Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad for Logansport, Peoria, [illegible] At Bloomington with Illinois Central Railroad for Decatur. At Springfield with Great Western Railroad of Illinois for Jacksonville, Naples and Quincy. At St. Louis with Pacific Railroad for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Georgetown, Boonville, Lexington, Independence, Kansas City and Leavenworth, with North Missouri Railroad for St. Charles, Hudson and St. Joseph, and with Iron Mountain Railroad for Pilot Knob and Southern Missouri, with Railroad Des Moines for the Mississippi River for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. For through tickets apply at the Company's Office, 42 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, and at the Depot, Canal street. JAMES ROBB, CHAS. CONGDON, Receivers. R. B. MASON, Superintendent. A. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Ft. Agent. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1860...... Winter Arrangement......1861 On and after Sunday, November 25th, 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water Streets: 9.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 6.20 P. M., St. Louis 11.50 P. M., Cairo 4.25 A. M., Memphis 3.50 P. M., New Orleans 8.15 [illegible]. 9.50 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Centralia 11.50 A. M., Cairo 3.25 P. M., New Orleans in 50 hours. Trains arrive in Chicago at: 5.20 A. M. and 8.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Through Tickets for all important points South and South-west for sale at the office of the Company, in the Great Central Depot. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, as follows, Sundays excepted: 11.45 A. M. and 8.00 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith and Dubuque and intermediate points; 11.45 A. M. and 9.00 P. M. for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4.00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11.45 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake, and intermediate points, will take the 11.40 A. M. train. [illegible] E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. W. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, [illegible] On and after Monday Dec. 24, 1860, Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets. (Sundays excepted) as follows: [illegible] Waukegan Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at 4.30 P. M., arrive at Chicago at [illegible] S. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Hiram Joy, on the first day of June, A. D. 1860, executed and delivered to me, the undersigned, as Trustee, a Deed of Trust of the premises therein and hereafter described, to secure the payment of ten promissory notes, all of even date with said deed of trust, signed by the said Hiram Joy, and payable to the order of A. Cribble, one for $100 and one for $1,500, each payable in six months from the date thereof; one for $150 and one for $1,500, each payable in twelve months from the date thereof; one for $150, each payable in eighteen months from the date thereof; one for $1,000 and one for $550, each payable in twenty-four months from the date thereof; one for $150 and one for $1,000, each payable in thirty months from the date thereof; and said payable in thirty-six months from the date thereof; all of which notes are made payable at the Marine Bank of Chicago, with interest at ten per cent after due; which said Deed of Trust bears date the day and year aforesaid, and is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, in Book 197 of Deeds, Page 471.

And, whereas, it is provided in said Deed of Trust that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof, or the interest accruing thereon, according to the tenor and effect thereof, then, on application of the legal holders of said notes, the undersigned, after having advertised a notice of sale ten days in a newspaper published in the City of Chicago, shall sell the said premises or any part thereof, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Hiram Joy, his heirs executors, administrators or assigns therein, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House in Chicago, at the time appointed in such advertisement.

And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the first two promissory notes above specified, and application has been made to me by the legal holder of all of said promissory notes mentioned and described in said Trust Deed described, under and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said Deed of Trust, and for the purposes therein expressed:

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of said power and authority, I shall sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, on Tuesday, the eighth (8th) day of January, A. D. 1861, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said Deed of Trust described, the same being situated in said County of Cook, and known and described as Lots number three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6), in Block number six (6), in Wright's Addition to the City of Chicago, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Hiram Joy, his heirs and assigns therein, for the purposes in said Deed of Trust mentioned.

RUFUS A. RICE, Trustee. SANFORD B. PERRY, Attorney. Chicago, Dec. 25th, 1860. de25-d765-td

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, John T. Sherman, of the City of New York, heretofore mortgaged unto the undersigned, John S. Porter, of Newark, New Jersey, by mortgage dated April 8th, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 201 of Mortgages, on Page 332, certain premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain draft for two thousand five hundred dollars, dated July 23d, A. D. 1857, and also of a note for fifteen hundred dollars, dated February 1st, A. D. 1858, at three years from the date thereof, with interest payable semi-annually on the first day of February, 1858, and also to secure the payment of semi-annual interest on the said draft and note at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the first day of April, A. D. 1858; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of two semi-annual payments of interest, which have fallen due on said draft and note, and I have therefore elected to declare the said principal sums due and payable.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power contained in the said mortgage, I shall sell at public auction, at the Court House door, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, on the thirty-first day of January, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to the highest bidder for cash, the said mortgaged premises, to-wit—Lot number seventeen (17), in Block number fifteen (15), in Johnson, Roberts & Storrs' Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and all right and equity of redemption of the said John T. Sherman, his heirs and assigns therein.

Dated Chicago, Dec. 23d, A. D. 1860. JOHN S. PORTER, Mortgagee. FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys. de24-d-32-td

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, the Trustee in a Deed of Trust executed by Dugal C. Macmillan, dated December 9th, 1853, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Iroquois County, Illinois, in Book 21 of Deeds, Page 42, will, by reason of default in the payment of the notes specified in said Deed, on the application of the legal holder thereof, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the premises described as Lot No. eight (8), in Block No. six (6), in "Railroad Addition to the Town of Loda, in the County of Iroquois State of Illinois."

L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee. Chicago, Dec. 17th, 1860. de18-dee-td

Transportation.

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL LINE, FOR MELBOURNE AND SIDNEY. The favorite Fast Sailing Ship THOMAS W SEARS DREW, Commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne early in January. Has excellent accommodations for First and Second Cabin Passengers. Apply to CHAS. H. FESSENDEN, 111 Wall street. Consignees in Australia—Messrs. Wilkinson Brothers & Co. [de1-d640-2d] New York, Dec. 6, 1860.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Corner Lake and Dearborn Streets. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From and after this date, until further notice, our Expresses will arrive and depart as follows:

	Arrive.	Depart.
EAST: MICHIGAN CENTRAL.	10.30 A. M.	6.00 A. M.
	11.00 P. M.	6.30 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.	10.30 A. M.	5.50 A. M.
	10.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.
SOUTH: LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.	8.15 P. M.	9.30 A. M.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	7.10 A. M.	9.30 A. M.
	8.30 P. M.	9.50 P. M.
WEST: CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.	5.15 A. M.	7.15 A. M.
	10.40 A. M.	11.45 A. M.
	8.45 P. M.	11.45 P. M.
CHICAGO, FULTON & IOWA CENTRAL.	8.40 P. M.	11.40 A. M.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.	8.40 P. M.	11.40 A. M.
ELGIN & STATE LINE.	8.40 P. M.	11.40 A. M.
NORTH: CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE.	11.24 A. M.	7.45 A. M.
	5.20 P. M.	12.30 P. M.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.	10.30 P. M.	12.30 P. M.
	7.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.

Our time is unequalled to and from all points, and rates always as low as by any other Express, and our present arrangements are such that we forward all matter for the Eastern cities—WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, QUEBEC and MONTREAL—through by Express, without change of cars, and thereby avoiding all interior intermediate points. We have lately extended our lines over the HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD, giving us increased facilities for the transportation of Goods to Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, and making direct connections with the CENTRAL OVERLAND CALIFORNIA and PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY, FOR DENVER CITY, And all parts of the Gold Regions. We would also ask the attention of customers to our system of collecting invoices on delivery of goods, thereby giving them facilities for the filling of orders from customers they do not care to give credit, or can effect remittance. [illegible] When the goods so ordered will not admit of our regular rates by passenger trains the same can be shipped by freight trains consigned to our agents and invoices sent by express the amount to be collected on delivery of goods. Orders left at our office for wagons to call will be attended to promptly. Goods received too late for billing at the office can, if required, be delivered to messenger, who will receipt for same. JAS. C. FARGO, Supt. Superintendent's Office, Chicago, Dec. 10th, 1860. de13-d653-1m

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS. WM. YERBURY, 157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Stores and country work punctually attended to. [ap27'61-1y]

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS OF SIDNEY KALISH, No. 196 South Clark street, between Monroe and Adams, Chicago, Illinois. I have been awarded the First Premium at the late U. S. Fair. All country orders by express strictly attended to. [ja18-1y]

Physicians.

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homoeopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Having enjoyed an European medical education, with a practical experience in this country, the Doctor feels confident he can give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all curable diseases, Acute and Chronic. Office hours till 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. and all hours of night. At his residence, 64 West Randolph street. [illegible]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS. These Springs are situated in the Valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia. The principal Acid springs are three in number; besides these are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Protosulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by these waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative properties. Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use. In Salt Diseases—even in confirmed Leprosy—the waters have been signally successful. [illegible] Opinions of Medical and Scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters: [illegible] Dr. S. P. White read a paper on the subject of these Waters before the Academy of Physicians in the city of New York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant and astringent properties; [illegible] H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent, No. 574 Broadway, New York. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive Chicago as follows: Mail leaves at 11.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arrives at 11.15 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Express leaves at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrives at 5.15 (Mondays excepted). Aurora Accommodation leaves at 5.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted) arrives at 10.40 A. M. (Saturdays excepted). C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CATARRH! CATARRH! Dr. SEELYE'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy. Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh. A Circular, with full particulars of the disease, &c., will be sent to any address by addressing Post Office Box [illegible] Office 135 Lake street, corner of Wells, Chicago, Illinois.

NIGHT SCAVENGER. Charles Kunz will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of stables manure, and any offensive matter. [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage bearing date on the first day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty seven, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on Pages 103 to 167 inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg as Trustee in his place. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the second day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty one, at the Station House of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and fifty-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,055.41), the amount of Bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding, with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to-wit:—All and singular the first division of the Railroad of said Company from the City of Sheboygan to the city of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses, and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with said first division of their railway or relating thereto; and all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues, and profits and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with said first division of their railway or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in addition to all other rights, real, personal and mixed, of whatsoever nature, and all personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee. December 12th, 1860. de28-d-td

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the second day of August, A. D. 1858, James Kenney and Catharine Kenney, his wife, by their certain deed of writing, duly acknowledged and recorded in the Recorder's Office of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, in Book No. 179 of Deeds, on Page 85, did convey to the undersigned the lands and premises hereinafter described in trust to secure two certain promissory notes, to-wit—One for the sum of $[illegible] payable to Nathan Mears or order, and from which was by agreement deducted the sum of $[illegible], and the other for the sum of $[illegible], payable to Allen & Norton or order, and both of which notes are payable to one year from their date, to wit, from the said 2nd day of August, 1858, with interest; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said notes and interest, and application has been made to me by the legal holders of said notes to sell the premises so conveyed and for a distribution of the proceeds of such sale, according to the terms of the trust in said deed set forth.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power, and in accordance with the terms of said deed of trust, I shall, on Saturday, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House of said County, in the City of Chicago and State of Illinois, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, sell the premises in said deed of trust described, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Evanston, State of Illinois, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot number seven (7), in Block number sixty-seven (67) of said Town (village) of Evanston, as the same surveyed and platted, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said County of Cook, together with the hereditaments, tenements and appurtenances thereto belonging, and all right, benefit and equity of redemption of the said James Kenny therein.

FRANKLIN WEBSTER, Trustee, Office No. 11 Methodist Church Block. Chicago, Nov. 24th, 1860. de1-d589-td

The above sale stands adjourned to Saturday next, Dec. 29th, at the same hour and place. FRANKLIN WEBSTER, Trustee. Chicago, Dec. 22d, 1860. de24-td

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Robert Anthony vs. Amos Oliver, Henry Yarwood and Archelaus G. Warner. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Superior Court of Chicago, will, on Tuesday, the twenty-second (22nd) day of January, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said Amos Oliver and Robert Anthony in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Town of Lyons in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at [illegible] thence south eighty (80) rods, thence east twenty-four (24) rods, thence north eighty (80) rods, thence west twenty-four (24) rods to the place of beginning, being a rectangular tract of land containing twenty-four (24) rods square, containing twelve (12) acres of land in Range twelve (12) east of the Third Principal Meridian, together with all and singular the hereditaments thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the buildings and erections of whatever kind or nature upon said lot of land.

IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated December 15th, 1860. de15-d[illegible]

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, both of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the second day of July, A. D. 1856, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith, given by the said Jacob Russell for the sum of fourteen thousand Dollars ($14,000) payable five years after the date thereof, at the City Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, and providing that the interest thereon, which should be at the rate of ten per cent per annum, should also be payable at the City Bank of Boston semi-annually, to-wit: on the second days of January and July, in every year, which said mortgage was recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book 45 of Mortgages, at Page 471; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the installment of interest due the second day of January, 1860, and also in the payment of the installment of interest due the second day of July, 1860, and both remain unpaid.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I, James C. Merrill, Trustee and Mortgagee aforesaid, of the city of Boston and State of Massachusetts, according to the terms of said mortgage, and the power therein contained, and by reason of said default in payment of interest as aforesaid, shall, in pursuance and by virtue of the power and authority to me given by said mortgage, and for the purpose therein contained, on the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said mortgage described, to-wit:

That piece or parcel of land known and described as lot four (4) in block seventeen (17), in the fractional section fifteen (15) addition to the city of Chicago, being eighty (80) feet front on Michigan avenue and one hundred and eighty feet (180) in depth to the alley in the rear, according to the plan recorded in Cook County, together with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee Mortgagee. J. M. PARKER, Attorney.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee Mortgagee. J. M. PARKER, Attorney. Chicago, Dec. 13th, 1860. oc-dd-4d

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, February Term, 1861. Andrew Nelson vs. Ellene Storke and Sarah Erickson. Knud Erickson, John Ellenson, Erick Davidson, Ingebor Davidson, Ole Bryngelsen, Christ Bryngelson and Mari Ellevson.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Ellene Storke, Knud Erickson, John Ellevson, Erick Davidson, Ingebor Davidson, Ole Bryngelson, Christ Bryngelson, Mari Ellevson, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said defendants that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the thirteenth day of December, 1860, and that thereupon a summons issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the third Monday of February next, (1861), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said defendants, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the third Monday of February, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl'ts Sol'r.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given, that by reason of default in the payment of certain monies secured by Deed of Trust dated May 14, 1860, running to the undersigned as trustee, executed by Conrad and Frederika Grupe, I, L. C. Paine Freer, the mortgagee named in said Deed or Mortgage mentioned, will on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1861, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, State of Illinois, all the following described real estate situate in said county of Cook, described as follows: Commencing at the south-east corner of section twenty-eight [28] in township forty-one [41] north of range twelve [12] east of the third principal meridian; thence north on the section line six 75-100 chains; thence westward parallel to the section line twenty [20] chains; thence south eleven 57-100 chains; thence east twenty [20] chains; thence north four 82-100 chains to the place of beginning, containing 21 3-4 acres.

Also, commencing at the said south-east corner of section twenty-eight [28]; thence north six 75-100 chains; thence east thirty-five 50-100 chains; thence south nineteen 75-100 chains; thence west thirty-five 50-100 chains; thence north thirteen chains to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres.

Also all that part of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-three [33] in township forty-one [41] north of range twelve [12] east of the third principal meridian; commencing at the northwest corner of said northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-three as aforesaid; running from thence south one degree west eleven chains; thence [illegible] ten chains and eighty links; thence south eighty-eight and 1-4 degrees east along the south line of said tract twenty chains to the south-east corner of the same; thence north one degree east along the east line of said tract [illegible] a post in the east line of said tract; thence south eighty-eight and 1-4 degrees west eleven chains and seventy-seven links to a post in the center of the highway; thence south eighty-eight degrees along the [illegible] north line of said tract, one chain and four links to the place of beginning. The said Mortgage or Deed of Trust recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 162 of Deeds, page 122. Said sale to be made on the application of the holder of the notes specified in said Deed. L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee. Chicago, December 12, 1860. [illegible]

ASSIGNEES SALE.—Will be sold to close an assignment at the north door of the Court House, in Chicago, on Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of December next, all the accounts, notes, accounts and judgments due the late firm of J. M. & H. N. Parsons and J. N. Parsons. Sale absolute for cash. For particulars inquire of Geo. Herbert, Attorney, 15 Dearborn street. [illegible] Assignee of H. N. Parsons. Chicago, Oct. 31st, 1860. de1-d-65-td

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Hannah M. Hopkins and [illegible], his wife, did by indenture dated September 21st, 1858, and of record in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 187 of Deeds, Page 86, convey to Hashbrouck Davis Lots 13, 14, 15 and 16 in block 20 in Hopkins' Addition to Hyde Park, in Cook County, Illinois, in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date, payable to the order of W. H. D. Callender, for [illegible] four hundred and sixty [illegible] dollars, and in default of payment of said note [illegible] at public auction, and whereas, said note [illegible] remains unpaid.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee as aforesaid, will sell at public auction on [illegible], January the [illegible], 1861, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible], at the north door of the Court House in Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises mentioned in said Deed of Trust, to satisfy said note. HASHBROUCK DAVIS, Trustee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1861. Susan M. Trego vs. James Trego. In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of James Trego defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said James Trego that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, [illegible] and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the third Monday of January next, 1861, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said James Trego shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of January next, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. W. KIMBALL, Clerk. JNO. LYLE KING, Compl'ts Sol'r.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Samuel S. Hayes and Lizzie L. his wife, of the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois did on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1858, execute to the undersigned as trustee, a certain deed of trust which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, in Book 156 of Deeds, page 228, which deed conveyed the property hereinafter mentioned in trust to secure the indebtedness in said trust Deed described.

And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the said indebted sum as therein, and also of the interest thereon; whereas, the sum of $[illegible] of principal and interest payable at the Broadway Bank in the City of New York.

And, whereas, the legal holder of the said indebtedness has made application to me to sell the property in said Trust Deed described on account of such default and in accordance with the provisions of the deed.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that by virtue of said Trust Deed, I shall on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said Deed described, which are as follows, viz: Lots eight (8) and thirteen (13) in block one (1), and lots [illegible] in block [illegible] four (4) in block (4) in Union Park Addition to Chicago, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, and all the estate and equity of redemption of the said Samuel S. Hayes and wife and all persons claiming under them in the said property, to satisfy said indebtedness and costs, as provided by said deed of trust. [illegible] Chicago, December 21, 1860. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:

JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY, WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL, ALFRED COWLES.

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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1860.

ILLINOIS BANKS.

The biennial statement of the Auditor of Public Accounts, giving the circulation and class of securities of each of the Banks in the State, will be found on the fourth page of this paper.

ILLINOIS MILITIA.

We understand that several petitions are in circulation calling for a reorganization of the Illinois Militia at the hands of the Legislature, and that up to this time they have been signed by *every one* to whom they have been presented. This is a move in the right direction. Keep the ball rolling!

THE NEXT THING.

The query which each man put to his neighbor or himself, after digesting the capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, is answered. The "next thing" is simply that the President and Cabinet have had an interview with the Treason Commissioners of South Carolina, and instead of handing them over to the police, have actually divided on the question of surrendering Fort Sumpter to them—Mr. Toucey and Mr. Holt opposing that step, and the balance apparently favoring it! The New York *Tribune* of Saturday morning says that $1,000,000 in coin have been removed from the sub-treasury in that city and shipped by express, as is supposed, *to the South*, in consequence of which the government employees in New York are going without their salaries.

HORRIBLE!

The St. Louis *Republican* does a horrible thing now and then, free of charge and regardless of the police. A few days ago, it sent four or five hundred respectable young men off to Kansas to protect an ex circus clown, who, by some preposterous joke, has obtained a seat on the Supreme Bench of that Territory—to protect him *against a rumor*. The same journal has now concocted a mighty mare's nest at the expense of Chicago, the leading features of which will be found in our telegraph column. If anybody can detect a grain of common sense in the maze of muskets, marauders, murder, Montgomery, etc., therein presented, we shall be thankful for the loan of his spectacles. The most reasonable solution of the affair is, that Judge Williams has taken up his abode among us as resident correspondent of the *Republican*. Smoke him out!

MR. DOUGLAS' PROPOSITIONS.

Elsewhere in this paper, we print Mr. Douglas, proposed amendments to the Constitution, whereby he hopes to secure the peace of the country and the integrity of the Union. We have room for this comment only: The same obscurity which permitted a double construction of the Kansas Nebraska bill, marks and poisons the most important of these propositions. He writes:

Congress shall make no laws in respect to slavery or servitude in any Territory of the United States; and the *status* of such Territories in respect to servitude, as the same now exists by law, shall remain unchanged until the Territory, &c.

"As the same now exists by law." There's the rub. What is the law which determines the *status* of the Territories in respect to Slavery? Is it the Dred Scott decision, which declares that all territory is slave territory? If not that, what is it? Is not this another phrase equivalent to that more famous one, "subject only to the Constitution of the United States"? And if so, who will be the umpire when disputes arise under it? No, Mr. Douglas that won't do. If we are to have settlements, let there be no bush-fighting. If the country is to endorse Dred Scott, let no verbiage be employed to cover the deed; but let us have the proposal to do so, couched in language that none can misunderstand, that we may avoid another crisis and another dissolution of the Union when Slavery is again forced to the wall. This is the time for plain talk.

THE MEXICAN SYSTEM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The $400,000 loan of the nation of South Carolina having been kicked out of Wall street, the telegraph informs us that it has been assigned to a number of the wealthiest citizens of Charleston, under pain of being considered *disaffected*. This is the first outcropping of the Mexican system of raising revenue, in South Carolina. Forced loans having been initiated, we shall next hear that the churches have been robbed to feed the hungry rabble now pouring into Charleston from Georgia and Alabama, apparently laboring under the error that there is something to do in that city, or at least something to get.

We are advised on reliable authority that during the past month there have been regular receipts of gold coin in New York from Charleston, *for safe keeping*—the owners fearing, lest the Government should sweep the banks of their specie and compel them to accept the shinplasters of the State, which have a value only in the mind's eye. This is a satisfactory explanation of the inquiry proposed by Mr. Rhett (we believe) in the Treason Convention, into the affairs of the Banks to "ascertain what was being done with the funds." The inevitable consequence of the forced-loan system will be a stampede of those who have anything to lose, and whose affairs will allow them to leave the State, for a latitude where property is secure, and where the coin of the United States does take unto itself wings, after the Mexican fashion. Another result will be the conversion of the capitalists throughout the country, and particularly the pro-slavery money-changers in Wall street, to the belief that their security depends upon the stability of the Government and the maintenance of the Union by such force as it may be necessary to exercise.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* of the 27th inst gives the following account of the fate of the $400,000 loan in that city:

A SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONER IN WALL STREET.—The rumor runs in Wall street that one of the valiant sons of the Palmetto nation came on to this city the other day to raise the means on the $400,000 of bonds with which that nation designed to raise an army and [illegible] other disbursements. Promptly and modestly the Bank of South Carolina had agreed to take some fifty thousand dollars worth of the said bonds, which in that region was universally regarded as a "big thing." The agent himself was, there can be no doubt of the eagerness of the admiral New Yorkers to meet the wishes of the new independent sovereignty.

"The agent in due time made his appearance. He called at the office of Mr. Belmont, a banker of well-known Southern proclivities and liberal disposition; but that gentleman, after turning over the documents carelessly, said that he did not consider them worthy the paper on which they were written. At the same time he kindly informed the Palmetto man that Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. were in the same line of business. These remarkably generous men, and all the possibly administer to his consolation. A member of that firm received him cordially, listened to his tale, and replied that at present they were not allowed to do anything of the sort; but that probably Mr. Wall, who was a great friend of the South, would accommodate him, under the circumstances.

"It is further told how that agent shook off the dust of his shoes against Wall street, muttered a few more oaths against the Yankees, and departed for Washington to see if something might not be done by Secretary Floyd, who some times does a little in that line."

In order to relieve the monetary pressure in Charleston, a resolution has been offered in the Convention allowing the collector of customs to receive bank notes in the payment of duties, and authorizing the bank to increase their circulation. It was urged as a reason for this step that specie is now at 4 per cent. premium, and that it is only necessary to issue a new spawn of shinplasters to make money plenty again!